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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,209—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1898.

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CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

ORIENTAL
Y.

ES FOR EUROPE

		Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
		R. F. Briscoe	22nd Jan.
		F. Cole	29th "
		W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
		W. J. Nantes	12th "
PENINSULAR	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
M. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	16th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	14th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "

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The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

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Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
EMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.
EMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	1,140	1st March, 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,378	12th Feb., '98.
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,320	12th Mar. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

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In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis.	4,235	21st Jan., 1898.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan., 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	Friday. 21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898. Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duodateau	10th Feb. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st Jan., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th Jan., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA" 1,552 tons, on the 20th Jan., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Lingg, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CHUPRA" 1,977 tons, on or about 24th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 20th Jan., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, & ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 21st Jan., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Agents
Bombay, 19th January, 1898.

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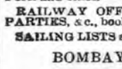

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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
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PARKE'S Patent Lofting Irons	7 0	7 14
" " Drivers	7 0	7 14
BROUGHM'S Aluminum Drivers	12 0	13 8
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Eclipse, Nos. 26, 27, 27½, and 28 per doz.	11 0	12 4	
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"		6 0	6 12
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" Horn doz		4 0	4 8
GOLF BALL, Painting Compendiums each		4 4	4 12
" " Paint, in tins, for Compendiums, per tin		0 12	0 14
ELASTIC GOLF BALL PAINT		1 0	3 2
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SPARE HEADS FOR CLUBS—

Each	4 4	4 12
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Each	2 4	2 8

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Drivers	5 4	5 14
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Cleeks, Irons, Lofting Irons	6 6	7 2

SPARE HEADS—

Driver	3 4	3 10
Brassy Spoon	4 0	4 8

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" "O"	" Road Racer, 26lbs.		"	400	"	445
" "R"	" Road Racer, 29lbs.		"	330	"	372
" "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.		"	410	"	456
" "H"	" Roadster, 34lbs.		"	330	"	372
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(Theatre Otherwise Engaged.)
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TO-MORROW, FRIDAY!
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CAUGHT THE TOWN.

AN ELECTRIC AND EMPHATIC SUCCESS of the
TWO WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
CARL HERTZ } Assisted by { CARL HERTZ
CARL HERTZ } Mlle. Dalton. { CARL HERTZ
The World's Greatest Illusionist, and
The Original and Only Genuine
CINEMATOGRAPHE,
Received last evening by an
OVERFLOWING AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCE.

Intending patrons should secure seats during the day, for the four remaining performances (as follows):—

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, (AFTERNOON and NIGHT.)
MONDAY (Farewell Performance).

PRICES: Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Re. 1; and As. 8.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT.
Doors open at 1-30, starting at 4.
FIRST AND ONLY GRAND ILLUMINATED ECLIPSE MATINEE.

For the convenience of Holiday-makers, Ladies and Children, CARL HERTZ and the Living Cinematographe in a Special Holiday Programme.

Children (under 12) Eight Annas each.

ORIENTAL BUILDING.

TO LET.—The GROUND and FIRST FLOORS of the above Building which will shortly be completed, suitable for Banks, Mercantile Offices, &c. The Building is fitted with the latest improvements. All particulars may be obtained from D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Oriental Life Assurance Coy., Albert Building, Bombay.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING and PRIZE-GIVING will be held to-day, THURSDAY, the 20th, at 4-30 P.M., in the Town Hall. H. E. LADY SANDHURST has kindly agreed to distribute the Prizes, and the Hon. Mr. Justice STRACHEY to preside.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 22nd instant, that day being a holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PATENT X RAY TUBES.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF MODERN TIMES.
SCIENTIFIC, INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING.
A CHILD EVEN CAN SEE HIS BONES THROUGH THESE TUBES VERY EASY TO USE.
Price Annas 8 only.

D. B. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Ld., will be CLOSED from 20th instant to 2nd February 1898, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after the 24th January, 1898.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 19th January, 1898.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

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FOR
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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

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EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 5 SEED CLEANING MACHINES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th January, 1898, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Godown No. 17, Kalian Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, by order of Narayenjee Dwarkadas, Esq., and on account and at the risk of whom it may concern:—

5 seed cleaning machines.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th January, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BOOKS ON COTTON SPINNING, DYEING, ETC.

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	Rs. a.
C. Stephenson and F. Suddards.—Ornamental Design for Woven Fabrics. By C. Stephenson, of The Technical College, Bradford, and F. Suddards, of The Yorkshire College, Leeds. With 65 full-page plates, and numerous designs and diagrams in the text	5 10
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Duerr, George.—Bleaching and Calico Printing—A Practical Manual	11 0
Foley, E. D.—The Cotton Manufacturer's Assistant, or the Art of arranging Cotton Machinery to work the different sorts of Cotton ..	1 12
Hurst, C. H.—A Handbook of Garment Dyeing and Cleaning	4 0
Knecht, E., Rawson, C., and Loewenthal, R.—A Manual of Dyeing. 3 vols.	39 12
Lehne, D. A., Translated by T. K. Gajjar, B. Sc., M. A., Tabular Survey of—The artificial organic colouring matters, and their application in Dyeing and Calico Printing with Dyed Patterns. Part I. Rs. 5, now offered at...	2 8
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TO ALL WHO INTEND GOING TO JEUR OR VIZIADROORG.

AN IMPORTANT NEW SERIES.

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ASTRONOMY	Rs. 3 12
History of Astronomy.—By Agnes M. Clerke, Author of "The History of Astronomy during the Nineteenth Century."	
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The Stellar Universe.—By J. Ellard Gore, F.R.A.S., Author of "The Scenery of the Heavens," "The Worlds of Space, &c. Fully Illustrated.	

The aim of the Publishers in inaugurating this series is to provide a library of volumes on great subjects, which will contain in a concise form a wealth of exact information which can be thoroughly relied upon by the student, and will be in such a popular form as to meet the needs of the general reader. Each volume will be in the convenient large crown 8vo. size with the text specially arranged and a full index for easy reference.

NOW READY.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in his volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while he rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

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NOTICES.

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR WORKS.

TENDERS will be received up to the 31st January, 1898, for the supply of three hundred tons of DESHAGAR BENGAL COALS to be delivered at the Port of Bhavnagar on or before the 20th February, 1898.

The Tenders should be addressed to the STAFF ENGINEER, Bhavnagar, and should specify proposed date of delivery.

Bhavnagar, 15th January, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT NASIK ROAD.

THE Undersigned will gratefully acknowledge DONATIONS towards the ERECTION of 4 more COTTAGES for EUROPEANS, which are greatly needed at the above Institution. A copy of the latest report will be sent on application.

H. M. PHIPSON, Hon. Sec.,
Nasik Sanitarium.

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and—or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle. Sole Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.

SPECIAL TRAINS TO JEUR.

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice dated the 27th December last, the following arrangements will be made to convey Passengers who may desire to witness the SOLAR ECLIPSE on the 22nd January at Jeur Station.

2. A Special Train composed of First and Second class carriages as available will leave Victoria Terminus on the 21st instant at 22-45, arrive Poona 6-0, leave at 6-3., arrive Dhond 8-45, leave 9-30, arrive Jeur 11-15.

3. On the return journey the Train will leave Jeur at 20-30, arriving Bombay at 7-0 next morning.

4. Only First class Passengers and their servants will be conveyed by these Trains and First class fares will be charged irrespective of the class of carriage in which the Passengers travel.

5. Servants will be conveyed in Third class carriages at Third class Mail fares.

6. Intending Passengers who have not already registered their names for this Special Train must do so with the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

7. On the outward journey Chota Hazree may be obtained at Poona and Breakfast may be obtained at Dhond provided notice is given to the Station Master, Victoria or Poona, by the 19th January. The usual Tariff charges will be made in these cases.

8. Arrangements will also be made for Luncheon between (1 and 2 P.M.) and Dinner (7 P.M.) at Jeur at the rates of Rs. 3 for Luncheon and Rs. 6 for Dinner exclusive of Wines.

9. Tickets for the Special Train and for Luncheon and Dinner must be purchased at Victoria Terminus or Poona on the 20th instant, after which no Tickets will be issued. All Passengers by the Special must purchase Luncheon and Dinner Tickets at the time of booking, otherwise meals will not be served at Jeur.

10. The Company cannot undertake to convey by Special or make any provision for meals at Jeur for those who do not register before the 20th January.

11. The Company cannot also undertake to give reserved accommodation, but the Station Master, Victoria Terminus, will help as far as possible, for parties of not less than four to travel together.

12. Berths will be allotted as applications are received.

13. Passengers desirous of joining the Train at Poona may do so on giving the Station Master, Poona, notice before the 20th.

14. If more Passengers offer at Bombay and Poona than can be accommodated in one Special, a second Special following the first, will be arranged.

15. Each Train will be in charge of a Medical Officer, appointed by the Plague Committee, Bombay, who will accompany the Train and be responsible for seeing that all plague regulations are properly complied with and for the inspection of Passengers on departure and arrival at the Terminus. All Passengers and their servants should arrive at the Terminus at least half an hour before the advertised time of departure, to avoid delay on account of Medical Examination.

A MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th January, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.

SPECIAL TRAINS FROM POONA.

IN CONTINUATION of the Notice dated the 15th instant, POONA PASSENGERS for JEUR will be conveyed by SPECIAL TRAIN from Poona; they will not be attached to any Special from Bombay.

DOWN.		UP.	
Poona	Dep. 5-50 a. m.	Jeur	Dep. 16-0 p. m.
Jeur	Arl. 9-45 a.m.	Poona	Arl. 20-0 p. m.

The Chairman, Poona City Plague Committee, advises that Plague Officers have been instructed NOT TO DETAIN PASSENGERS at Poona travelling by Specials.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1897

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
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JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
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J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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PARTIES are Cautioned against Spurious imitations and Cheap Brands of Whisky being sold as supplied to the House of Lords.

The only GENUINE HOUSE OF LORDS BULK WHISKY as supplied to that Assembly during the last 18 years, is Saunders Brand in long Black Bottles. It is never shipped in Dumps or clear Bottles.

OB

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Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
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WE have just imported the latest favourite LIQUEURS in London consisting of the following and can supply them at the rates mentioned below:—

EXTRA DRY TANGERINE

	p. doz. Bottles.
ORANGE LIQUEUR.....	at Rs. 60-0-0
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Suppliers by the Bottle,
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FULL REPORT
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OF THE
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At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manger.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli Sumatra.	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN WILSON
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 9
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	22 10 9

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6 0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	38	16
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	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	100 / 75	10 p.c.	125
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£27½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,186
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,035
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brnsh Cwnpore Press Co. Lt.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	dvd Rs16	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,166
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khanderao	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Maha adpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	900	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Motlooli Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	325
Munnar M	300	250	a	15	205
New Berar	500	500	500	dvd Rs45	525
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd 16½	142½
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	150	500	500	20	400xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	500	500	7	0	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Vulkan	—	600	10	dvd Rs60	108
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES					
Ahmedabad advd.	700	1,000	Half yearly 1,000	Nil	760
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	1 ben.	600
Anglo-Indian	1,348	...	00	Nil	40
Asiatic Trading & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ballarpur Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Union	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	580
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,625
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	790
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	970
Coimbatore Sand W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Gonnaughi Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	725
Gocria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	925
Gurribhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	970
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	845
Julia Ginning and Pressing	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	1,160
Hindusan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	670
Hingurghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	4,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,400	500	500	20	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	217½
Jowraj Balloo	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	83
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	4,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	710
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	220
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	670
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,350
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gunbargal	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,290
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2075
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	380
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	320
Presidency Mills Co.(Ltd)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	780
Ripon Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	600
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	2625
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	325
Star of India	4,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dv. Rs.15	500
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Vishnu Nikee Lukhmidhunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	200	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500xdm.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	670
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	Half yearly 100	dvd Rs15	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Thle	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Rutnam Trading Corporation	1,500	2,500	1,500	300	6,400
Do. New Issue	600	375	625	75	1,610
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	57
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	222
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	320
Empireof India	2,000	500	50	...	52
Fife A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	352
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	...	60
Oriental Gen'l Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	78
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	455xd
Soundy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	...	4½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	75
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	230xd
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	108

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English Gold	Rs. 24-4
China Leaf	" 24-2
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Australian, bar Gold 100	" 24-5
Bombay bar Gold	" 24-3
Sovereignas	" 15-3
Do. Dragons	" 15-1
Bar Silver 17	" 77-8
Do. 171	" 73-13

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h 46m. High water, 9-11m, 10-34a. Low water, 3-40m, 3-26a.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Prize-distribution, Scottish Education Society School, Town Hall, 4-30 p.m.
A race for the Club "Pomflet," Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
Lecture on Albrecht Durer, by the Revd. R. M. Gray, Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Orphean Dramatic Club, "Going It," 9 p.m.

ENGINEERS' POCKET DIARY.—Messrs. Nowrosji Wadia and Sons have issued their Engineers' Pocket Diary for 1898, a book which is well worthy of place in every engineer's pocket.

BITTEN BY A HORSE.—Govind Dhorajl, aged thirty, a groom residing at Sonapore, was, on Tuesday morning, grooming his master's horse, when the animal bit him on the chest, causing a wound thereon. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained under treatment.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Mr. McLauchlan Slater, F. I. A., manager and actuary of this company, accompanied by Miss McLauchlan Slater, proceeds, to-day, by the B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer Hedzada to Colombo, whence he will make a tour of his agents in Ceylon, Burma, and India. He will visit his agents at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, and Cochin, on his way to Colombo. Mr. Slater is expected to return to Bombay about the end of March.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of December last there were 132 bullocks, 37 horses, and 19 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 59 bullocks, 40 horses, and 22 dogs were admitted, and 79 bullocks, 44 horses, and 18 dogs were discharged from the hospital. One case among bullocks, 6 cases among horses, and 19 cases among dogs proved fatal during the period. The following animals were treated as out-patients :—28 horses, 4 bullocks, 1 cow, 1 buffalo, 29 dogs, and 2 parrots.

PROSECUTION AGAINST A MAHOMEDAN EDITOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Abdulla Mian Ahmed Khandwani charges Hakim Mahomed Abdul Hamid Farrukh, the proprietor and editor of two Urdu newspapers, called "Sultan-ul-Akhbar" and "Bombay Punch Bahadur," with defaming his character, again came up for hearing before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Anderson appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. After some further witnesses had been examined, the case was adjourned.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY GOLDSMITH.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahabir, Purdasi, formerly a milkman, but recently carrying on business as a goldsmith at Madanpoora, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Jehangir Bomanji Wadia, who is the agent of the Bhendy Bazaar Bank, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of a quantity of silver of the value of Rs. 75. Mr. Ashbury, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Dalvi, pleader. About three months ago the complainant, who had been acquainted with the accused for some time past, gave the latter a quantity of silver to make into a pair of anklets. About a fortnight after accused disappeared from Bombay. He returned a few days ago, when complainant called at his place and asked him either to give him the anklets or to return the silver. For a few days the accused put off the complainant on some pretence or other, and eventually denied having received any silver from him. The matter was reported to the police, and Inspector Meyers after making enquiries referred the parties to a court of law. It was alleged on behalf of the defence that there had been some ill-feeling between the parties and the charge against the accused was a trumped-up one. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Shamsoodin Hoosein, aged nine years, son of a Mahomedan embroiderer, residing with his parents on the third floor of a house at Mutton Road. On Monday afternoon the deceased was flying a kite through a window in the passage on the third floor of the house, when he accidentally lost his balance and fell out into the gully between his house and the next one. He was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that the lad had sustained a compound fracture of the left thigh bone and a large wound about two inches long situated over the seat of the fracture through which the lower fragment of the fractured bone was protruding. The injuries were dressed and the deceased was detained under treatment, but he never came to himself again and died on the following day. The house-surgeon was of opinion that death was due to concussion of the brain, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AGAINST WELL-KNOWN MAHOMEDANS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Davar applied for an adjournment of the case in which Lady Jamsetji, widow of the late Sir Tharia Topun, charges Fazul Janmahomed and Mohanlal Jugjiwan with criminal breach of trust, criminal misappropriation, and falsification of accounts. Mr. Davar stated that the entries in the account books on which the prosecution relied had not yet been translated. Mr. Nicholson, opposing the application, pointed out that half of the first accused, on the ground that the prosecution had ample time given to them to get the translations ready. He submitted that the case should go on immediately, as the institution of the proceedings had considerably hurt the reputation of his client, who had large dealings with some of the European firms in Bombay. Mr. Nelson further remarked that the case was got up through spite. The magistrate said that on the last occasion when the adjournment was granted it was distinctly understood that it was merely a formal adjournment and that a further adjournment would be indispensable. Mr. Lowndes, who then appeared for the first accused, had consented to that arrangement. After some further discussion the case was adjourned till 9th February, and it was arranged that the books of accounts on which the prosecution relied be handed over to the interpreter of the court for translation, in order to enable the defence to have an inspection of the same.

A NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE.—At the instance of Mr. Shavakshaw Hormusji Billimoria, a notice was issued on the 10th of January by Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, against Mr. Cursetji Dinshaw Bolton to show cause why process should not be given against him for enquiry into the charges of making a forged, false, and fraudulent document and of using it as genuine. Yesterday was fixed for hearing the arguments of counsel in regard to this notice, but for the convenience of counsel the matter was further adjourned till the 25th inst. It appeared from the information filed by the complainant that he was a merchant and share and stock-broker. He had some dealings with the accused in shares and Government papers, and in the course of these dealings the accused became indebted to him in the sum of Rs. 613-2. He filed a suit in the court of Small Causes for the recovery of the amount, and the accused filed a cross-suit against him for Rs. 513 or thereabouts. But through the intervention of his uncles, Mr. Merwanji Rustomji Dalal and Mr. Ruttonji Manekji Ratnagar, he settled his claim on the accused for Rs. 600. Subsequently the accused alleged to certain parties that he (complainant) had withdrawn the suit because it was neither proper nor valid, and that he had, therefore, passed a letter of apology purporting to bear his own signature. The letter had been procured for him by his brother, Mr. Nadirshaw Hormusji Broker. The complainant denied that it bore his signature, and declared it to be a forgery. In consequence of the representations made by the accused he had suffered in his reputation and in his business transactions.

Mr. PERCY GROOM has just finished an "Elementary Botany," which Messrs. Bell will publish. Mr. Groom is examiner in botany to the University of Oxford. Mr. Oscar Browning's monograph on Peter the Great of Russia will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson early in January. It will appear happily, having regard to Sir Henry Irving's play. Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton have nearly ready a volume entitled "A Series of Letters to Ministers." The writers include Dr. John Watson, Dr. Marcus Dods, Principal Edwards, Dr. Robertson Nicoll and Professor Denney. The St. Bride's Press, Limited, are about to publish a book by Mr. Sydney Perks, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., entitled "Party Structures," dealing with Part VIII. of the London Building Act, 1894, and party-wall procedure generally. The work will include a report of all important legal decisions to date. The January number of the "Fortnightly Review" will contain a paper entitled "Russia and her Patients," by Madame Novikoff (O.K.); and an article on the "Struggle of Religion and Races in Russia," by Dr. E. J. Dillon.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair exceedingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Farrington Road, London.

REVIVAL AND REFORM.

REMARKS ON HON'BLE MR. RANADE'S SPEECH.

ALL honour to the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade's inaugural speech at the Social Conference. Apart from the deep learning, deep reasoning, and, above all, the strain of earnestness which it exhibits throughout, it deserves a careful and close study by all those who have the best interest of their country's welfare and progress at heart. It is not enough that we should admire the drift of his delivery, and the excellent ability that is brought to bear upon the subject so long as you have got the paper which contains it before you for perusal. It is doing no justice to the cause of reform. It would not improve it in the least; nay, you will find your position at the next year's Social Conference meeting, and for many more years to come, just the same, unless it results in some strong action on a line of well-thought-out programme for advancement. Leaving out the first part of the speech, which gives a sketch of the social events and signs as they occurred in the course of the past year, let us proceed step by step to take note of those portions which arrest our attention and disclose matters for discussion.

First of all Mr. Ranade deals with the advice given by one or two Samajs and examines whether it is sound and practical, and in doing so he evidently differs from them, and, I believe, very rightly. What they would have for their starting point is the revival of the old religion instead of seeking and recommending changes in our social customs as a preliminary measure. No doubt a common religion is the most important and potent factor in ensuring advancement of a nation or a community, but if you have not got that advantage, or when there is the least possibility for it, the best plan for you would be to lay hold of other factors already existing and utilize the influences and force both moral and material which you should secure under the present circumstances. Besides, the change of religion, which is advocated as an indispensable factor in the interests of social reforms, opens a very broad question, apart from the impracticable character of the proposition itself. To say the least, it will be an effort to cross impassable barriers, to batter and bombard impregnable bulwarks. What Mr. Ranade has observed is true to the very word, that attempts at any such revival will only create trouble and dispute in the very ranks which are broadly speaking on their very way to forget all such difference and discord as have anything to do with caste or creed, and are prepared to proceed onward with an earnestness and fellow-feeling never known to exist in the past periods of our history since the Mahomedan invasion. Here, then, is a factor that has come into sudden existence as if by the spell of magic, and it is one which is capable of far greater developments. It need not be disturbed, but ought to be handled for your purposes with all care and caution, tenderness and love. This active agency of fellow-feeling is a novel force. It gives you all the strength and zeal which is required for your advocacy of administrative reform as well as in the acquisition of right and privileges to which you are fully entitled at the hands of a benign and just Government like the British, guided and adorned by her Imperial Queen-Empress.

To set up a new religion would not be half so difficult a task as to go back to a system of a religion which existed five thousand years ago. In retaining, as we do, the system of Hindu religion in its main force, and in revering the same as we do, truly speaking, we keep alive the spirits of the past and do not observe all the superstitious customs and the course of duties as enjoined in their minutest details. To think of reviving the Vedic ceremonies and the social code, as it existed in those remote ages, and ask the Hindus living in the nineteenth century to resume them in their entirety, is an idea which is anything but practical, for not radically wrong. So far as I can form my humble opinion in the matter, it is always wise to allow people to have their own views on religion so long as they do no harm to others under its injunctions. In every religion, though believed and followed as it is by a nation as its own, we are not unaware that there always exist schisms and sects opposed to one another in one way or another. They all follow the main spirit of the religion, and this is all that is possible and reasonable. The entire unanimity of views on the subject of religion presupposes a common standard of education, a common ground of associations, and common training and, above, all equal capacity of all sorts. In the very nature of things none can gainsay that this is an impossibility, and I wonder why educated people should so far forget themselves as to preach a common religion for a country like India, and, indeed, we must wait for ages together to accomplish a feat like this, if it is ever possible, as so distinctly observed by Mr. Ranade. Education will gradually tend to bring about, by its very virtue and force, general changes in the people's mode of thinking and conviction, and that will also pave the way for social reform. We must persistently and earnestly work our way, and the spread of popular education will back up our exertions most effectually. I should think this is another important factor which will serve you almost as effectively as the elements of common religion. Of course we cannot expect that there will be no extreme views in the orthodox camp to oppose and cry down innovations for a time, but despite this antagonism the success of reform may be counted upon as sure and certain, provided the reformers have the nerve, the tact, and determination equal to the occasion.

The moral fusion of so many people divided by casts and creed into one complete organization, one unique body, such as the Congress movement shows, is solely the result of a general awakening, the heartfelt sympathy pervading all classes of people. What could be a more powerful factor for your present requirements than this? It will eventually play an unimportant part in the work of social rennovation, and as such we should show our greatest respect for the same. It requires no effort to realize and recognize the grand fact what this momentous change is owing to. It is the little progress of education that has created the above force. It need hardly be said that it is still a plant in its infancy. Let us, therefore, direct all our care and energy to its proper growth, and it would, under the kindness of Providence, attain to a wonderful and luxuriant growth, and repay us in the thousand and one way the attention and labours which we should bestow upon it. What Mr. Ranade has remarked in respect of the so-called revival of the past must be in full accord with the general public feelings and opinion of the day. He is also decidedly right in holding that we have imbibed from our present religious teachings certain ideals, and impressions, and they are so much ingrained in our character that it is difficult not to recognize them as adverse factors. Indeed, this system is for the most part responsible for many of our social evils, and however we may regret the past, all that beholds us now is to treat the past as dead and gone and true to the future. All that concerns us for our present purpose is to remedy these evils so far as to destroy their active interference, because what the want is the assimilation of the old and the present theories,—a happy reconciliation between the two extremes.—I mean an evolution which should appear to us acceptable, both in form and practice. The old convictions on which Mr. Ranade has laid so much stress here, unless I am greatly mistaken, is historically true of their influence and will not be before long merely as faint vestiges of the past state of things, and there are good reasons for looking forward to a hopeful feature. Some of the difficulties will vanish like anything by virtue of the noble cause which the reformers have espoused. It is for no selfish ends that your endeavours are made. Your object is to throw light on those defects and deformities which mar the effect of the system as a whole. Accidental advantages of birth and heredity have also more or less lost their ground and are not received with much favour. Besides we have the best opportunities in the present day to lift up the gentle sex from the low platform they have occupied in past generations by giving them sound practical instruction and extending the sphere of their moral influence. Thus you will be raising another great factor to help you in the cause of reform. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai's able broachure on female education—which has had as yet a limited private circulation—will prove an excellent guide on this head. The spirit of fellowship and the harmony to which I have alluded in the foregoing part of this correspondence is evidently a marvellous force in your favour.

The small social reforms that have been reviewed as a record of the past year, and seeming as they do of little consequence, are not without some significance. As for my part they appear to be so many scattered spots of thin vapour on the horizon, so imperfect and lifeless in their outlines at present, but it is no wonder, if they are by some chance or other developed into so many clouds laden with their wealth of water destined in the near future to shower blessings in the way of fertilizing the grounds of your ambition. It will be an herculean measure to annihilate the past even if it were in the least desirable, and I would be the last to suggest such painful moral Vandalism, but slowly and surely the past must undergo great modifications as time advances. India wants high education, and to extend the benefit of it from one end of the country to the other is the very royal road to regeneration, the salvation of this ancient land of the Aryans, which we so devoutly wish for.

False pride and false estimates of the relative superiority of one class over another of the Hindu community, is simply owing to those learned professors who have made the subject their life-long study and greatest ambition. However, I would venture to offer my humble remark, that with all the loftiest disquisitions and voluminous commentaries that are still extant for our guidance, the solution is not advanced a bit as regards the great mystery, whether we exist in this sublunary sphere as free agents, or that our thoughts are moulded and actions governed in accordance with our good or bad deeds of former life. The unknowable is unknowable after all, and it will continue to be so to the end of the world. There have been, and are still many a nation in the present day equally advanced in the highest walks of philosophy and metaphysics, and yet they would seem to differ widely as regards the destiny of man here below. No one has yet arrived at a satisfactory solution of the question whether his rewards or punishments, as a responsible being, are confined to this world or the balance is carried forward to be dealt with in his future births according to his deserts. So far as the Hindu philosophy goes, it is believed that our present enjoyments and sufferings are but the result of *prarabdh, sanchit and Kriyaman*, and whatever else may be said regarding the soundness or otherwise of this doctrine that much credit must be given to it, that it affords some explanation for the marked difference that exists in the condition of humanity. I mean so refer to the good or bad fortune that falls to the lot of its individual members. Another good feature of the same doctrine is that it regards the life of man to be progressive and that it holds out hopes to the soul of man that it may attain the highest order of salvation.

Again, with the greatest deference to Mr. Ranade's opinion as regards the religious convictions created by the above doctrine, I should venture to observe that, however deep-seated they may be and however formidable adverse factors they may appear to be are of little practical consequence, and will not enjoy any long lease of stability before the new light of progress and the concommitant moral forces that are usually brought in its train. Let us reverse the application of the case and we shall see matters more clearly, and so we must all admit that even the most forward of our educated men ardent and veteran advocates of reform as they are have still been labouring under a moral disability to act up straight to their convictions and responsibilities. There is another thing to be remembered in this connection, that convictions do not always remain the same however forcible they may appear to be at first sight. There is again another trait of human nature propitious to our purpose, viz, that the masses do not pause to think much of the old ideals when it suits their temporal interest to modify, if not forsake, them.

I am inclined to think it would not be a tough contest if we deal with the matter of reforms with tact, and yet with a firm resolve. The issues of the past experience, such as the Brahmo Samaj and similar movements have afforded, should not be thrown away upon us. Perhaps the Brahmo institution would have been all the more successful if the standard for admission of members within its precincts had been a little higher and less cosmopolitan, and inter-marriages sanctioned between such sections of the Hindu community as could have entered into such alliances with the least possible objections. Moreover, it has been more than a quarter of a century since the Brahma Samaj had come into existence. I believe there has been an universal complaint on the part of the upper classes that for want of any opening for inter-marriages, such as have been proposed at the Conference assembly, and they regard their so-called social happiness has been sacrificed, and the result is no amalgamation of all the different sub-divisions comprised under the head of Brahmas will at least minimise the abominable evils which lie at the root of the evil and tends to choke up the path of higher aspirations. It is a Canker worm, and it would be no exaggeration to say that it eats up that too which is this blood of the nation is made to feed upon. Now regardless of the great difficulties that may stare at your efforts towards wholesome reforms, your watchword must be no other than a stubborn determination to conquer them. I am so far confident that if one whole cause were prepared to set a good example in their social customs and usages are sure to follow it up, because such united action saves them the pain and trouble of being severed from the nearest ties of their kith and kin. The best course to bring about such satisfactory results would be to start an institution like the Brahmo Samaj in the Bombay Presidency. I am afraid I have dwelt on this subject at greater length than I had thought it first, but as an abrupt conclusion would be as bad as an abrupt beginning, I would prefer to deal with the remaining propositions on a future occasion. However, I cannot conclude my remarks without touching in this place, though briefly the widow remarriage proposition. If there is one thing more than another which demands earnest and early action, the greatest sympathy on the part of the reformers, it is the question of widow remarriage. We have been for a series of generations silent and callous spectators of their deep sorrows and afflictions, and is it not high time that we should be prepared to wipe off the burning tears of thousands of Hindu widows. It is a subject which appears most pathetically to the sense of our duty, our moral courage, and to our intellectual progress in the present day. One single achievement, if brought to a happy completion towards the emancipation of our womankind it would be a glorious regeneration of our society, a grand affair of explaining the curse of Manu. New and living influences will then come into existence all round to purify the social atmosphere to our complete satisfaction, and lead to such glory and lustre as would ensure the reverence of future generations for your blessed efforts and everlasting gratitude of your womankind of the present day.—X.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

RE LADHA SUNDERJEE.

MR. MANKER, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of time to allow the insolvent to file his schedule.

His Lordship granted the order applied for.

RE DAWOOD HAJEE MAHOMED.

Mr. Vikajee, for the insolvent, stated that his client was called upon to insert the name of Jakeria Essa as a creditor on the schedule. The learned counsel asked for a consent order that the insolvent should insert the name of the creditor for a sum of Rs. 5,000 and that the Official Assignee should hand over the assets of the insolvent, now in his possession, to the trustees under the deed of composition executed by the insolvent with his creditors with the addition of the name of Dawoodbhoy Moossabhoy as one of the trustees.

The opposing creditor was called, and on his accepting the arrangement, his lordship passed the order applied for.

RE KARIM NOORMAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of time to file the schedule. The learned counsel said that the insolvent was now in jail and the books of account were with the brother of the insolvent at Cochin.

His Lordship granted a fortnight's time.

RE SHIVJEE PRAGJEE.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. The learned counsel stated that this was the third effort on the part of the insolvent for the indulgence of the court, and proceeded to read the affidavits made in support of the same.

As, however, the grounds were the same as those put forward in affidavits on previous occasions, his lordship refused to entertain Mr. Starling's application.

Mr. Young, on behalf of La Societe Mercantile de Paris, opposing creditors, asked for costs, which were awarded.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Moreshwar Ramchandra Vijeker; Murar Dhary; Nathuba Moroba Chowdikar; Sheik Mahomed Maiang; Sorabjee Nanabhoy Umrizar; Sheik Amirbax Maqbarbux; Suleman Hajee Hassan; Sheik Samsoodin Mahomed Abdulla and another; Ebraham Ephrahin; and Peerbhoy Gulam Hoossein.

BOMBAY FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 22ND JANUARY.

ENTRIES.

THE DESERT HANDICAP.

H H Aga Khan's b a g *Helios*, 14
H H Aga Khan's g a h Meheraz, 5 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Showiman, 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Kavakib, 13 2 3-4
Mr S A W's b a g Angor
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valmi, aged
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Ahzam II, 13 3 5-3
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Fakir
Mr Adam Yar Mohomed's b a h Chiottain
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman

THE DOWN UNDER PLATE.

Mr S A W's b a g ais in Marig 90 by Ajax—dam by Glaraloon
Mr Dinshaw Vakil's g a m Grace Darling by Jeminar e Verey—mare by Willow
Mr R P Kapadia's br a m s g Roy
Mr H B's b a g s g Marwari
F Moreno's b a g Dentonmour
Mr Hunter's b a g s g Neptune

THE SMALL PONY PLATE.

Mr Hyde's b a g old Peacemaker, 12-2
Mr F's g a g The Clown, 13 1 2-1
Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a g Anaiza, 12-2
Mr S A W's g a g Sirdar
Mr Adam Yar Mohomed's g a g Nawdar, 13 1 1-1
Mr Boyce and Mr Chinilker's g a g Mansfield, 13 1 1-2
Mr R B's b a g Romeo

THE JANUARY PLATE.

Aga S Shah's b a g Talsaer, 13-2
Mr J Mollison's b c h m Bawbee, 13-2
Mr A M Bashar's g a g Liverpool, 13-3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a g Malta, 13 1 2-1
Major Kettlewell's g a g Picnic
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Noblemen 13 2 3-4
Capt Yeard and McGeorge's b a g Bantoum, 13 1 1-2
Mr R B's b a g Romeo

THE NEW STAKES.

Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Red Gold, 13 1 1-2
Messrs A M's c a g Bussain, 13-3
Mr Lyndon's b a g Jemian, 12-2
Mr Abdul Razak

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NOTICE.

DR. C. N. FREEMAN UNDERWOOD, M.D., will from THIS DATE be in attendance at the MUNICIPAL OFFICE, Ground Floor, West Entrance, daily (except Sundays) between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M., for the inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT against Plague and work will not be carried out at No. 41, Esplanade Road.

By Order,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Health Department, 19th January, 1898.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.

A DECLINE of 1-8th took place in the price of Consolsin London yesterday at 112 13-16; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 117. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced 1-8th, say to 2 1-4 per cent., making it the same as for short London Bills. A decline of 1-8d. was established in the quotation for Bar Silver in London, at 26 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 5-8 cent cheaper, at 56 7-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·84 1-2 dollars. A further advance of 3-16 per cent. took place in the price of 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £63 5-8. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 3 7-32d. per rupee. Braziers' Copper was 10s. higher, at £56. 10s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 103 1-4. Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·22 1-2.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday, with prices irregular, and 1-2d. per lb. lower. The quantity of Skins sold was 810,000, out of the 1,090,000 skins put forwrad at this sale.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 2,430,000 quarters or 10,000 quarters more than the previous week's estimate.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 34 3-4s. per 416lbs., sellers via Canal, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

The spot price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool declined yesterday 1-32d. per lb., say to 3 3-16d.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the next distant, the extreme quotations being 3 1-8d. for January deliveries, and 3 9-64d. for May-June. The market closed quiet: Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier. Sales 10,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. Imports 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

At New York, yesterday, 5 7-8 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; but Futures were 7 points lower both for April and July, at 5·68 and 5·78 cents per lb. respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 49,000 bales, and the figures for three seasons to date now give the following comparison:—

	1898.	1897.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	49,000	21,000	25,000
Three days' do. ...	133,000	80,000	56,000
Since 1st Sept, 1897 ...	5,203,000	5,308,000	3,823,000

Here the Cotton market has been dull to-day, and prices generally have declined Rs. 2 per candy. Business has been upon a small scale in both directions, the reported purchases aggregating 1,600 bales, of which Exporters have taken 300 bales each of Bengal, at Rs. 132 to Rs. 138 1-2, and Damergaum, at Rs. 146 1-2 to Rs. 148; the Mills having bought 600 Dhulia, at Rs. 135-7; and 400 Bhusawal, at Rs. 141 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS are dull and nominally unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,930 bales.
Wheat	28,323 cwts.
Linseed	1,315 "
Gingellyseed	4,840 "
Castorseed	887 "
Rice	21,407 "

FREIGHTS are quiet. Business has been reported for Antwerp, at 17s.; and for Hamburg, for ready shipment, at 14s. per ton—about 600 tons. For forward loading there is no enquiry. We now quote 16s. to 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at last evening's closing rates of 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business has been upon a very small scale to-day, no transactions of importance having transpired. Banks sold a small amount of Wire Transfer during the day at 1s. 4 1-32d.; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do, Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Do, 3 months' sights ...	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·70 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day, and the rate for 3 1-2 per Cents for next month's account has advanced to 96 1-4; but for cash no business has been reported. Threes are nominal.

SHARES.—There has to-day been an advance of Rs. 30 each, in Currimbhoy Mills and Manockjee Petit Mills; China are Rs. 20 higher, and Queen Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 25 lower, at Rs. 1,250 per share.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 19th January, 1898.
Members in possession of arms are requested to return the same this week to Head-quarters for inspection, after which all will be re-issued.
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 20th January, 1898.
1. There will be 10 in. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbitt Road Head-quarters to-day (Thursday) at 8-15 p.m.
By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 20th January, 1898.
1. There will be no Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday next, the 22nd instant.
2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. to-morrow (Friday) at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.
By order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 18.

10 p.m. ...	74·2

WEDNESDAY.—JANUARY 19.

6 a.m. ...	71·3
10 a.m. ...	77·5
2 p.m. ...	84·5
4 p.m. ...	82·4

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1s January 1898, on 140·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	2,400	20,000	50	22,450
Or per mile of Rail.	17	142	...	159
For previous week's of half-year.	...	...	...	...
Total for 1 week ...	2,400	20,000	50	22,450
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,348	44,186	22	49,556
Per mile of Ry. do.	38	314	..	352
Total to corresponding date do.	5,348	44,186	22	49,556

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 27,106
Ditto. to date ..... " 27,106

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st January 1898, on 1,678·93 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	100	3·0	400	...
Or per mile of Railway ...	6	17	22	...
For previous weeks of half-year.	5,913	4,833	10,862	116
Total for 1 weeks ...	6,013	5,133	11,262	116
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	409	313	725	3
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	18	42	...
Total to corresponding date do.	10,023	8,310	18,428	95

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 325
Ditto. to date ..... " 7,166

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BOSWELL—Jan 8, at Simla, the wife of G A Boswell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TURNER—SCOTT—Jan 11, at Peshawar, Lieut Arthur E Turner, Royal Engineers, to Edith Blanche, eldest daughter of Col C H Scott, R A, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Punjab Command.

UNWIN—FANSHAWE—Jan 12, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venble Archdeacon Spens, Capt G B Unwin, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to Katharine Elinor, eldest daughter of A U Fanshawe, Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

DUKE—Jan 14, at Allahabad, from enteric fever, Mary, the beloved wife of Quarter-master Sergeant R Duke, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, aged 34 years.

DELA FOSSE—Jan 11, at Jaunpore, Dorothy, and Jan 13, at Allahabad, Ruth, the darling twin babies of Claude and Minnie Dela Fosse, aged five and a-half months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1898.

THE *Indian Magazine and Review*, which was established in 1871, in connection with Miss Mary Carpenter's labours to extend the knowledge of India amongst people at home, is now beginning a new series. The National Indian Association, of which the magazine is the organ, was established with the two-fold object of familiarising the people in England with the ways and customs of the inhabitants of India, and to co-operate with enlightened Indians, of whom at the time Raja Rammohun Roy was the most distinguished, in their efforts for the improvement of their countrymen, especially by the education of women and the masses of the people. Miss Carpenter's interest in India was awakened by her acquaintance with that great Indian reformer to whose active exertions and moral influence Max Muller ascribes the legal prohibition of the practice of *sati* by Lord William Bentinck's Government in 1829. Up to that time *sati* was practised openly throughout India, the Government confining itself wholly to endeavouring to dissuade widows from self-immolation. The mills of reform grind slowly in India. There had been a serious recrudescence of *sati* in the early years of the century, owing to the sweeping condemnation of that institution by the overzealous missionaries. Miss Carpenter had undoubted faith in the possibility of diffusing education amongst the women of India and bringing them into line with their English sisters. She paid frequent visits to India, the earliest being in 1866-7, and made three more voyages in the next ten years. The National Indian Association, of which Princess Alice was the first President, rallied round it a number of eminent Englishmen and natives of India who were interested in social reforms. The Society, or perhaps it would be more correct to say Miss Carpenter, succeeded in moving the local Governments to establish normal schools for the education of female teachers in Madras, Ahmedabad, Poona and Calcutta. One of the purposes of the magazine was to dispel the ignorance on Indian matters which prevailed in England when there were no telegraphs and the mails were monthly. The Journal, as it was then called, drew attention to the religion, learning, and customs of the various races in India, to their artistic skill, and their many estimable qualities. Miss Carpenter specially desired to rouse amongst her countrywomen feelings of cordiality and respect for their Indian fellow-subjects. This laudable desire was shared by the Duke of Argyle, then Secretary of State for India, who at the opening of the Cooper's Hill Engineering College exhorted the students to cultivate kindly feelings towards the people amongst whom they were going to work. Even at that time, when Macculam More was nearly thirty years younger than in the present year of grace, he looked back with a sigh of regret to the 'auld lang syne,' and lamented that the spirit and temper of our public servants towards the Indians were not altogether what they used to be. His Grace doubted whether the old spirit and temper could ever be restored, now that the Queen had taken the place so long filled by Jehan Kumpani Bahadur. "Perhaps in some respects such men as those who served under the East India Company will never be seen again," but the students were adjured to cultivate the distinguished characteristics of the servants of the discarded Company, and strive to emulate their kindness, generosity, and respect for the natives of this country. The editor of the Journal, in December 1871, naturally made this deliverance of the Secretary of State, who had no personal knowledge whatever of India, a theme for much good advice. The editor of the new series, in recalling this incident, reminds his readers that friendliness, like quarrelling, cannot be all on one side. The natives of India have a proverb, "you cannot clap with one hand," and if a pleasant understanding between the two races is to be maintained, Indians must meet the English half way, as is indeed the case with the best representatives of both peoples.

The first number of the new series of the *Indian Magazine and Review* contains many interesting articles, some of them contributed by Anglo-Indians so well known as Sir John Jardine, Mrs. S. C. Logan, Mr. A. Rogers, and others. The latter draws attention very opportunely to a passage in the autobiography of the Emperor Jehangier, son and successor of the Great Akhbar, respecting the outbreak of the plague at Agra, 250 years ago. The Imperial diarist states that the daughter of a certain Asaf Khan, then dead, related to him a strange and wonderful tale which so interested him that he made particular inquiries into its truth, "She said that one day in the courtyard of her house, she saw a mouse, falling and rising in a distracted state. It was running about in every direction after the manner of drunkards and did not know where to go. She said to one of her female slaves: 'Take it by the tail and throw it before the cat.' The cat, delighted, jumped from its place and seized it in its mouth, but immediately dropped it and showed aversion to it. By degrees an expression of grief and pain showed itself in its face. The next day it was nearly dead, when it entered into her mind to give it a little treacle. When its mouth was opened, its palate and tongue appeared black. It passed three days in a state of misery, and on the fourth day it came to its senses. After this the grain of the plague, the bubo, appeared in one of the female slaves, and from excessive temperature and increase of pain she had no rest. Her colour became changed: it was yellowish, inclining to black, and the fever was high. The next day she was free of fever and died. Seven or eight people in the house died in the same way and some were ill. On the day I went to the garden from that halting place those who were ill in the garden died, and in that place the bubo did not appear again. Briefly in the space of eight or nine days, seventeen people became travellers on the road to annihilation. She also said: those on whom the boil appeared, if they asked another person for water to drink or bathe in, these also caught the infection, and at last it came to such a pass that through excessive suspicion no one would pass near them." The minuteness with which the Great Mogul set down every detail of the plague in the house of Abdulla Khan, son of the Khan-i-Asam, as related by the girl, shows what an impression the mortality in that household made upon the imperial mind. The Emperor knew of the existence and prevalence of plague in Agra and of its spreading to the country round before his attention was riveted by the outbreak in the household of one of the high nobility. In a previous passage of the autobiography, his Majesty refers to the extent and severity of the epidemic: "At this time those who were loyal represented that the disease of the plague was prevalent in the city of Agra, so that in a day one hundred people, more orless, were dying of it. Under the armpits, or in the the groin, or below the throat, a lump comes and they die. This is the third year that it has raged in the cold weather and disappeared in the commencement of the hot season. It is a strange thing that in these three years the infection has spread to all the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of Agra, and there has been no trace of it in Fattehpur-Sikhri, and as far as two and a-half kos—four to five miles—from Ahmedabad to Fattehpur. The people of that place have forsaken their own homes and gone to other villages." It is thus shown that the plague raged in the Mogul capital for three years in the middle of the seventeenth century and that it was in every respect the same as that which broke out in Bombay last year and that we have still amongst us. Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji will please note that plague must be omitted from the list of the "natural consequences of the present system of Indian Government," which he recently declared to be "plague, famine, and disaffection." The National Indian Association will note with surprise not unmixed with sorrow that the Emperor Jehangier, while dwelling on the mortality caused by the plague in his own capital in three successive years, did not make even a passing reference to any measures of his Government to arrest its progress or to succour its victims.

THE monetary position in the market here is less strained than it was a week ago, this being partly due to the smaller demand for accommodation consequent upon the exodus of many dealers and merchants fleeing from the plague and partly to the reassuring effect of the Gold Note Bill, in giving business men the assurance spoken of by Sir James Westland when he introduced the measure last Friday. Hardly any business is going on here, and as people are quitting the city demand for accommodation is so small that what support exchange will get, will be from Calcutta, where large quantities of rice, jute, and indigo are still to be shipped. The result of to-morrow's Council Bills is awaited with interests, meanwhile the Bombay brokers are quoting low rates to draw forward. Government paper has advanced in sympathy with the higher rates received from London, where it is believed owing to cheap money a Continental demand has sprung up for these securities. But one weak feature in the position is that there is a large amount of Paper on the market which has been renewed by speculators from month to month. They will probably have to resort to the same unprofitable practice at the end of this month. With the Bank rate at 12 per cent. they will have to pay heavily for their renewals. Before we can look for any material rise in Government paper, a good deal more of the superfluous scrip that is on this market must be exported to London. Exchange keeps steady at 1s. 4d., but there does not appear any probability of Banks availing themselves of the facilities afforded by the Gold Deposit Bill, especially as its operation is limited to six months. Business men are not always in a hurry to avail themselves of facilities of which they have no experience, and it is quite possible that advantage may only be taken of the measure to a very small extent during so brief a period as six months. It appears from the remarks made by Sir James Westland that Lord George Hamilton did not approve of the Bill being made permanent. Sir James stated that the Secretary of State consented to the operation of the Bill "for the present at any rate, for whatever length of time he may consider that consent to be necessary." It may be said that it would be an easy matter for the Legislature to renew the Act at the end of six months, but if this was done the Bill for the purpose would have to be put through at Simla, and non-official opinion would have very little opportunity for making itself heard, at least in the Legislative Council. Does the limitation to six months imply that in the interval definite steps will be taken by Government to establish the stable exchange the approach of which they announced with so much confidence four months ago, thereby rendering a continuance of the Gold Note Bill unnecessary? We hope so.

IF imitation is the sincerest flattery, then Bombay should feel complimented in regard to the civic and sanitary reforms which it is proposed to initiate by legislation in Calcutta. Not only is the forthcoming Municipal Bill for the city on the Hughli to reproduce all the principal features of the Municipal Act passed here ten years ago; we understand that it is also proposed that the sanitary regeneration of the City should be committed to an Improvement Trust on the same lines as that which will soon be brought into existence here. In the initiation of civic reform, therefore, the winter capital of the Government of India virtually admits that Bombay is *Urbs Prima in Indis*. The Improvement Trust at Calcutta will not start under such favourable conditions as that of Bombay financially speaking. To begin with, in spite of the increase in our taxes under the Municipal Budget for the ensuing year, we still have four per cent. less taxation than the taxpayers of the Bengal capital. We also have the advantage of large areas of public land, for utilisation in connection with the improvement scheme which enables Government to give an undertaking that the taxation for the improvements will not exceed two per cent., provided of course that the scheme as it stands is accepted by the Legislature. In Calcutta such a guarantee will not, we believe, be possible if the regeneration of the city is to be accomplished within the next 30 or 40 years. As to the Municipal Bill framed by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, it may be hoped that the Bombay model will not be too slavishly followed, for the experience of the last ten years has shown that in some respects the local measure could be amended with very distinct advantage. It is not to be expected, however, that there will be too literal an adaptation of the Bombay Act, for there are local prejudices and predilections to be considered, and as the Bill is certain to meet with a good deal of opposition, the Bengal Government will probably, where questions of no great importance are involved, act upon the principle of least resistance. But one respect in which it may be anticipated the Calcutta plan will be abandoned in favour of that of our own city is in regard to the Vice-Chairmanship. Here the Municipal Commissioner is when occasion arises assisted by a Deputy, appointed by the Corporation, subject to confirmation by the Governor-in-Council, and the Deputy is subject to the same liabilities, restrictions, and conditions as the Commissioner. In Calcutta the chief executive officer of the Municipality has as a deputy responsible not to him, but to the Corporation, by whom alone he is appointed a Vice-Chairman. He is generally a party man who obtains the lucrative appointment by zealous canvas, and his election is invariably accompanied by the washing of a good deal of dirty linen in public. He is a fifth wheel in the Municipal coach, and if he is a man of litigious or interfering disposition he can make things quite unpleasant for the chief of the executive. The new Municipal Bill for Calcutta will be seriously defective if it reproduces a feature so unsuited as this is to the conditions of local self-government in a city like Calcutta. It should also lay down very definite principles in regard to the forms in which taxation is to be levied, for otherwise the increased monetary needs of the city are likely to be met by the imposition of heavy indirect taxation, and trade will be hampered by town duties upon jute and some of the other staple exports. A less objectionable source of the civic revenue in Calcutta is that derived from a passenger tax on all persons coming into or leaving Calcutta by rail. The Bombay Municipality might adopt the same method when further increases of taxation are called for.

THE agricultural outlook this week is not nearly so satisfactory, for the want of rain is greatly felt. Madras is still crying out. The water-supply is insufficient for purposes of cultivation in three districts, and more is wanted in all parts where agricultural operations are retarded. Crops, too, are suffering. The harvest is in progress; the outturn of crops in the north is middling or slightly better; elsewhere the outturn is middling or worse. Pasture is generally sufficient, but is scanty in parts. Fodder is available, and the condition of cattle is normal, but prices are very high, and while they are slightly easier in the north they are rising in the south; most of the staple dry grains are dearer than or are touching scarcity rates in eight districts, and there is no improvement in prospects. In Bombay, too, standing crops are blighted or are suffering from excessive cold or drought in parts of eight districts, and have been damaged by locusts in parts of Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier. The harvesting of early crops continues in four, and preparations for next season in three districts. Supplies of fodder and water are sufficient and agricultural stock is healthy, but prices have risen in Ahmednagar, Belgaum, and Dharwar. There are still close on thirteen thousand persons on relief. Bengal prospects are favourable, so also are those of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, but the crops on unirrigable lands are in urgent need of rain, and slight anxiety is being caused by high westerly winds. Irrigation is being resorted to where practicable. The Punjab is in urgent need of rain in most districts, and though it is not so necessary in the Central Provinces it would be most beneficial to wheat crops. It is consoling to find that from all parts of the empire wails do not come. Burma boasts of excellent prospects, and Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana are satisfactory, though all provinces express a desire for the rain which cometh not.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning Commander G. A. Rose, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Bimlipatam, which port she left on the 11th instant, empty.

WHEN recently appealed to by the Calcutta Branch of the World's Women's Temperance Association to introduce the subject of temperance into the course of instruction at the schools, the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal replied that in his opinion "there is not enough drunkenness amongst children to warrant this step."

THE "Dhobie Talao," in front of the Framji Cowasji Institute, having lately been quite empty of water, many poor natives are greatly concerned, and regard the drying up of the tank as the first instalment of the great earthquake, which, according to the message dropped from the clouds at Benares,

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH'S SPEECH.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The English newspapers universally applaud the outspoken statement made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in his speech at Swansea, regarding the intentions of the British Government in China.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Pekin, under date the 18th instant, that the loan is still unsettled and that a difficulty exists regarding Talienwan, the opening whereof Russia opposes.

Great Britain asks for railways in Yunnan and Szechnen.

Russia wants to keep the whole of Manchuria to herself.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

General Gatacre, with a Battery of Artillery, the Mounted Infantry, four maxim guns, and the remainde, of the Warwicks, has started up the Nile.

THE OPERATIONS FROM KASSALA.

The levies have captured another Dervish outpost to the westward of Kassala.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.

The rigorous measures taken by the police have stopped the demonstrations in Paris, which were becoming dangerous, owing to the participation in them of all the element of disorder, including Anarchism, Boulangism, and Anti-Semitism.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Australia has won the test match at Adelaide by an innings and thirteen runs.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 19.

The principal business before to-morrow's meeting of the Viceroy's Council is the passing of the Currency Bill introduced last week; the words "on security of" being substituted for "in exchange for" in the title and preamble.

The other business includes the presentation of the Select Committee's report on the Leper Bill; the passing of the Stage Carriages Bill; and the referring of the Stamp Bill to a Select Committee.

THE MEKRAN INCIDENT.

The operations in Mekran will be under the control of the Bombay Military authorities.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR.

POONA, JAN. 19.

The two men of the 1st Field Battery accused of shooting a native are Gunners Piper and Clarke. They went shooting to the village Mahn, two miles from Hinjourie, with a Snider, which Piper carried. They had a drink at the well, when a native tending cattle called out that they had defiled the water. Two others now came up, and all three tried to stop the Gunners. Clarke knocked one down with a stone; upon which the other two raised an alarm and tried to seize Piper, when in the struggle the rifle went off, the bullet striking a native, who fell. The third man then tried to snatch the rifle from Piper, but the latter dealt him a blow, and the two escaped.

The soldiers' version is that, seeing an hyena at a distance, Piper went to have a shot at, leaving Clarke near the well. On returning he found Clarke being assaulted by natives, and rushed in to assist, when the gun exploded.

Both men are in police custody.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 7 cases and 12 deaths in the City, to-day; one death in the Cantonment; 3 cases and 2 deaths in the Suburban limits; and 19 cases and 14 deaths in the Districts.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 18.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here this evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 25-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 11⅛ 13-16

3 per cent. Rentes 103½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63 5-8

Bar Silver 29 3-8

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th January 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	17	8	10 p.m.	31	38
Teheran	19	12	22 p.m.	...	46
Suez	19	2	55 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 19th January 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	8	...	7
" Karachi	..	13	..	1
" Madras	..	20	..	1

THE famous "Cure" town Yalta in the Tauride, though within the Pale, is exceptionally closed to Jews, and thus Jewish invalids are unable to seek there recovery for their ailments. Cases have arisen that consumptive patients in a critical condition have been expelled from Yalta. The police have gone a little too far, for they have not authorised the stay in the place of privileged Jews, a proceeding which is quite contrary to law. A Jewish merchant of the First Guild, who had been expelled from Yalta, complained to the Minister of the Interior, and as the result of his representations an order has been sent to the authorities of the Tauride Government that residence in Yalta is not forbidden to the privileged class of Jews. On the other hand, the "Cure" places in the Caucasus remain inaccessible to Jews. Hundreds of invalids who had been sent there by doctors were obliged to leave without having gained their object. I hear that a petition, numerously signed by Jews, has been addressed to the Minister of the Interior, praying for their admission into the Caucasus.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

ATTACK ON THE GANDAO POST.

NO CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, JAN. 18.

Mamani, 18th.—On opening the Gandao Pass, this morning, a picquet of the Bombay Pioneers was fired on, and three men killed, and 2 wounded.

The Gandao Post was attacked, probably by the Akakhels, at 9-30, last night. No casualties occurred.

The Sirmoor and Muler Kotla Sappers leave Peshawar, to-day, for their respective States.

[* Appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.]

POLITICAL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN 19.

During the absence of Sir Richard Udny at Calcutta, Lieutenant-Colonel Aslam Khan, Commanding the Khyber Rifles, will act as Political Officer with General Hammond's Force; Captain Barton will be Political Officer with the 3rd Brigade at Fort Bara; and Colonel Warburton will officiate as Senior Political Officer of the Tirah Force with General Symons.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE KHYBER.

COMPLAINT BY THE AMIR.

The Amir has complained to the Viceroy that the continued blockade of the Khyber route is having an injurious effect on trade with India and causing great hardship to Afghan merchants. Some personal inconvenience is also believed to have been felt by the fact that goods intended for the Amir are shut out.

Abdur Rahman is said to have urged the opening of the Tartarra route for the present.

It is likely that orders will be issued permitting the Amir's personal property to pass through the Khyber at once.

GENERAL CORRIE BIRD.

It is understood that General Corrie Bird remains in the Tochi Valley after the breaking up of the Tochi Force until arrangements will be made for the transfer of his political duties to some other officer.

As we stated last November, the estimated cost of the frontier expeditions up to December 31st was 3½ crores of rupees, this including all expenditure from the date of the Maizar affair. The forecast was based on the supposition that the operations would have come to an end by that date and the troops be back in cantonments, except such as were required to strengthen the garrisons. Accordingly what are known as the "terminal charges" were included in the sum mentioned. As we have seen, the Tirah campaign did not result in the complete submission of the Afridis, and no reduction in the Field Force has been made, with the exception of the withdrawal of the Imperial Service troops, who are now on their way home. The Buner expedition was to have been undertaken immediately the Afridi business had been settled, but it had to be delayed until the present month. The net result as regards expenditure, therefore, is that the outlay from July to the end of 1897 has been much below 3½ crores, partly because those "terminal charges" had not to be met, and also, as we understand, because certain charges for supplies were less than had been anticipated. It need hardly be said, however, that a good deal of money will still have to be spent, even if Sir William Lockhart secures the submission of the Afridis without a spring campaign, as it will not be safe to break up the Tirah Force for some weeks to come: and this though the Tochi Force is now being reduced merely to a garrison for the valley, and the Malakand Field Force can be safely dispersed early next month. The expenditure will become less and less each week; but we doubt if 4 crores will eventually cover the cost of the various expeditions now that they have been prolonged into the new year.—*Pioneer.*

THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

THE troops to leave for England in the Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara, to-morrow, are as under, and will be brought to Bombay in two troop trains:—From Punjab Command—5 officers, 367 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 women, and 9 children, and 6 invalids. From Bengal Command—1 officer, 30 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 women and 13 children, and 2 invalids.

From Madras Command—4 officers, 107 non-commissioned officers and men, 1 woman, and 2 children.

From Bombay Command and various Corps—36 officers, 19 ladies and 10 children, 465 non-commissioned officers and men, 27 women, 73 children, and 8 invalids.

The first train, with 3 officers and 200 men, including the usual working party and guard, the whole of the families and the heavy baggage, left Deolali, at 10 p.m., last night, and will arrive at the Sassoon Dock, at 6-30 a.m., to-day. The second train with the remainder of the details will leave at 10 p.m., to-night, and arrive at the Sassoon Dock, at 6-30 a.m., to-morrow. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

DHOBIE TALAO TANK.

DURING the past few days the Dhobie Talao Tank by the Framjee Cawasjee Institute has been the subject of many strange tales. The water has been seen to fall and then to rise, presaging grief and disaster. No individual has yet come forward who has actually seen it. But some superstitious individual set the story going, and every native in Bombay has his own version and his own idea as to the purport and cause of the phenomenon. A correspondent, who signs himself "A Cultured Observer," writes to us as follows on the subject:—

"DELUSION.

CENTENARY OF THE DHOBIE TALAO.

"SIR,—Last afternoon, the 17th instant, at about two o'clock, some five or six loitering chaps found that they could see the bottom of the tank through. Moment after moment people began to gather and take a peep at it. Such was the crowd at about three, that three policemen took charge of the footpath round the tank and would exhibit their power to many by-standers. Later on, grown-up men condescended to lean over the parapet walls of the tank. By this time, a wide report ran through the town that the water in the tank was decreasing in its depth; that the bottom had risen up from its position; that there was an eruption, and so on. Naturally, no wonder the public at large considered the incident was a forerunner of the supposed coming disaster in the month of Magha. Not only the, uneducated, but the educated too, believe in the theory! Now, can I explain the occurrence? Yes, I think I can. I am all confident that the water stands just at the level it used to at this season for years gone by—there is the trap door at the south-east corner of the tank to verify; in the middle you have the measuring pole as the best proof. I do own there are several depressions at the bottom running almost parallel from east to west. Many a time, while in the gallery of the N. G. Library, I used to observe green patches on the water—I thought they were nothing but weeds floating on the surface; but now when I study the patches critically I find them at the bottom. People say these cracks are the ravages of an earthquake. I consider that the cracks must be the rock-cuttings, results of blasting, and must have existed there for generations. Again any physicist would bear me out that refraction causes a thing at the bottom of a tank to appear nearer the surface of the water than it really is. Similarly, if your cup of tea be filled almost to the brim and be given a little jerk, the cup would to all appearance be overflowing. Similarly the big trough of the Dhobie Talao acted by the wind must leave a wet line on the prarapet. Then why so much consternation? Because, I presume, so long none must have cared to look at the tank; and consequently, none must have marked the usual changes in the water at different seasons. Now, not only do they want to look at the bottom, but they actually study the tank in minute details, and point at the brick-bats at the bottom. Moreover, it is my strong impression that the carbolic powder and such other disinfectants thrown into the water by the municipal peon must have rendered the water transparent. Let me leave this question to scientific experts. It is everyday experience that we cannot see the bottom of a cesspool even six inches deep; whereas we can of a clean well even more than ten feet deep. On the 17th instant there were simply pedestrians of different creeds, castes and denominations; no doubt, till after dark. To-day I see also several big shettias and sowkars drive hither and lean over the parapet. This evening, there is a rush here. Before this discovery, there could be seen only a few poor people generally. Hence, I call the consternation the 'Celebration day of the Centenary of the Dhobie Talao.'"

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

HOBBIES.

To the man who lives a hard working life the pursuit of a hobby in leisure hours is a very useful way of staving off softening of the brain or a prolonged and frequent yearning for something to drink. At the same time it is a good thing to have a hobby which is useful for some other purpose than that of being a pure and simple worry to the neighbours, though of course accidents will happen at all times. A retired military gentleman who used to live next door to me had a hobby for keeping fowls. Beyond a general objection to being roused up regularly at sunrise to listen to the exclamations of delight of an old hen that has laid one egg more than she thought she was good for, I could see no harm in my neighbour's hobby. But as time went on the fowls got a hobby on their own account. It took the form of an engineering scheme, and they constructed a subway from his garden to mine. I also contracted a hobby about this time. It was to throw stones at chickens that I found rooting in my newly sown flower beds. From that moment my neighbour and I ceased to regard another as ordinarily decent human beings. He would say things to me sometimes over the garden fence which were really quite uncivil, and I would reply in terms which made even the chickens stare. In the funny little way he had of expressing himself, which I regret cannot be produced on paper, he conveyed the delicate suggestion that on the same day I pelted his chickens with stones, we had fowl for dinner, and he observed, still presenting his peculiar method of expression, that it was a very remarkable coincidence. And if on the following morning we put the bones of our fowl in the garden for the personal use of our dog my neighbour would appear on the scene with a magnifying glass and make the most offensive efforts to identify the remains. The poor man has been removed since then to a different place, and I don't suppose he indulges in his hobby there.

The pursuit of a hobby is, however, in most cases, a good thing for everybody. It keeps the average citizen from thinking out a new religion or a new remedy for social wrongs. All eminent statesmen have agreed that the man who toils by day should have something to occupy his attention at night—something that will keep him from thinking out for himself why one man who steals a plate basket should get seven years, and another man who pinches half-a-million should get a peerage. If the majority of people who live in this world were to put their hobbies on one side for a day or two and start thinking for themselves, something awful would happen in consequence. A very prominent hobby is that of amateur carpentering. There is nothing like a steady job of carpentering to cool off the excitement of the day. You can work for four or five hours at a nice little masterpiece, and then the next morning your wife will call in a competent man to undo the mischief, at trade union rates and the eight hour day. It may cost you a trifle more than you expected, but you will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that you've had some fun, besides losing the top of your thumb and cutting small pieces out of yourself with a chisel. I have been that way myself. When I started the business I acquired enough tools to build a street with, and then armed with these I accepted my wife's invitation to descend to the kitchen and even up the legs of the kitchen table so that it would not rock the household crockery into the coal scuttle every time a cart went by the house. After an elaborate system of measurement with a footrule and the handle of a chisel, I made the discovery that one leg was shorter than the other by half-an-inch. When I measured it again in order to be quite certain on the point, I found the difference was really an inch. It suddenly occurred to me that if I went on measuring at that rate I would be ahead by a clear foot inside of five minutes, so I struck an average and called it three quarters of an inch. I then spread out my weapons on the floor to the number of thirty-five, exclusive of loose screws nails and other things, and began to reckon up whether it would be better to make the defective leg equal to the other three by simple addition, or to even down the other three to the length of the remaining one by compound subtraction. It is, however, easier to make a piece of wood shorter than to make it longer—you may have noticed this,—so I turned the table over and sawed steadily away at the oversized legs to arrive at the greatest common measure. On testing the matter after the operation I found that there were now three defective legs instead of one, and accordingly I reduced the surplus some more. In about half-an-hour I had reduced that kitchen table down to about eighteen inches high and even then it had a rock on it like a Channel steamer on a rough night. At this stage my wife interfered and threatened to return to her mother if I sawed off any more, so I went upstairs to my own room in the dim religious light of the departing day and said things that I have since been sorry for. I do not think that nature intended me to be a successful son of toil even in an amateur way. When I was tired of hammering nails and sawing wood, I thought that my genius lay in the direction of a work of a more artistic kind.

I was bound to have a hobby of some sort in those days, and when my wife informed me that a scroll of decorative carving had fallen off one of the best chairs I felt that I had got a job on hand that I had been simply built for. It was necessary, of course, that the breakage should be repaired with glue by someone with a very delicate touch, and no one has ever accused me of being indelicate so far as I know. The first thing I had to do with regard to the broken chair was to go out and buy a glueing apparatus, at a cost which would have paid for a new chair. I then spent an hour in trying to get the pieces of the chair together before the glue got too cold for use. Just as I had got the stuff heated for the third time the new kitten that has come to live with us and multiply on the hearth-rug got drawn by the lucid odour of the glue pot, and in attempting to claw a piece out of that odour overturned the whole concern and then shrieked for help. I suppressed my emotion, and said persuasively "Kerm along kitty," in the effort to induce it to crawl away from its surroundings, but it didn't "kerm" at all. It just sat in one spot and yelled, and I went down to ask my wife whether I should sacrifice the kitten to the floor or the floor to the kitten. In the end humane instincts prevailed, and that kitten roamed about the house for a week afterwards with a square patch of floor glued to his tale. Oh! there is no doubt that a hobby is a great thing; and don't forget, if ever you are inclined to contract brain fever from thinking too much on the cares of life, to start a hobby of sorts. It is guaranteed to knock all the thinking power out of you. It may cause you to be brought to the police courts as a public nuisance, and will no doubt in timeturn your hair grey, but nevertheless start your hobby and you will be all right—other people will do the rest for you.

JUVENIS.

MILITARY NEWS.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant C D Lester, 17th Bombay Infantry, from 24th January to 23rd April next.

THE undermentioned officers expected to arrive by the transport Dunera are posted as follows:—Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel I B Emerson, A M S, to Bangalore; Surgeon Captain A O Watson, A M S, to Mian Mir; Surgeon Captain R W Jackson, A M S, to Amritsar; Captain F H Oldfield, R E, to Secunderabad; Surgeon-Lieutenant A H Waring, Madras Command.

THE following Committee has been appointed for the Assault-at-Arms to be held at Agra:—President: Lieutenant-Colonel H. Boughey, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment; Members: Captain H. Dodgson, 2nd (Q O) Bengal Light Infantry, Captain S. Crawshaw, Agra Volunteers, Lieutenant H. Mc. N. Patterson, 5th B. C., Lieutenant A. G. Burt, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieutenant G. H. Sanders, 59th Field Battery, R. A. and Lieutenant E. F. Corbett, 9th Co. Bn. Dn. R. A. Other names will be added to the Committee as they are received by the Honorary Secretary from the corps.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments 1st Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant H. H. Sproule, East Surrey Regiment, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 33rd Punjab Infantry—Second-Lieutenant E. H. Dunsford is posted as Supernumerary. 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkas—Lieutenant M. G. James, Wing Officer, 42d Gurkhas, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant C. H. B. Lees, Punjab Infantry, is transferred as Officiating Wing Officer. Lieutenant E. E. Barwell 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Madras Infantry, Lieutenant A. H. Butler, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Dunolly. 8th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant R. W. S. Elliott to be Wing Officer and Quartermaster. 29th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant E. Codrington, to be Wing Officer. 23rd Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant C F Hutchinson, Royal Scots, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry.—Second Lieutenant M. Crichton to be Officiating Wing Officer. Military Works.—Lieutenant H. Griffiths, R. E, is transferred to the Bombay Command.

THE CARL HERTZ ENTERTAINMENT.

OPENING PERFORMANCE.

CARL HERTZ'S fame having preceded him to India, neither the existence of the plague epidemic in our midst, nor the counter attractions elsewhere, prevented the assembly of a crowded house at the Novelty Theatre, last night, to give the famous conjuror a hearty reception, and to watch his performances with breathless interest. Those who had formed high expectations as to the show were not in any way disappointed. The evening's bill opened with a pianoforte selection by Mr. J. P. Knowles, who was later again agreeably in evidence. Then Carl Hertz appeared, and began by taking off his gloves, which at once mysteriously vanished. What can be done in card shuffling was revealed in an amazing way, the pasteboards undergoing all manner of extraordinary movements in the conjuror's hands. As an instance, two gentlemen from the audience had a pack of cards given them, which one cut, the divisions being 18 cards and 14. There could be no doubting the fairness of all this as it was done in full view of the house. Then the gentleman who had cut the pack put the 18 cards in his pocket, and the other likewise disposed of the remaining 14. Each was positive as to this much, but on one of the couple expressing a wish, at the conjuror's asking, that five cards should fly from his pocket into that of his companion, who stood some yards away, the thing was done. He who had had 14 cards found 19 in his pocket depths, and he who had had 18 found 13. Then another spectator cut a card into eight pieces, of which he retained a corner. The seven bits were loaded into the barrel of a revolver with a tin tack. The revolver was discharged by the amateur assistant at the hat, when the card was found tacked to the hat. It was whole again, saving that the retained eighth piece was missing. Then the seven-eighths complete card was stuck into the cork of a champagne bottle and fired at from a revolver into the barrel of which the missing piece had been rammed. The shot was a magical one, truly, for it made the card complete. A great amount of fun was provided by the experience of this gentleman in regard to a chair. The piece of furniture was an ordinary one, and on being examined nothing wrong could be seen about it. Yet it would not be sat upon, as the gentleman's repeated venture only led to his springing up with a pained expression that was not feigned. Carl Hertz is gifted with a cheerfully racy tongue, and the ability to say as well as do many funny things. His audience is for most of the time he is on the stage either laughing or cheering. Of the many wonders in the first part of the entertainment, the disappearance of the cage holding a live canary, is one of the most astounding. The great illusionist assures the house that the little bird is not harmed in the performance of the trick and proves this by drawing it out of the coat-pocket of a gentleman who had undertaken to hold the cage.

Mdlle. D'Alton, a gifted vocalist, opened the second part of the entertainment with a greatly appreciated rendering of "The Miller's Daughter." On being recalled she gave a very taking coon song. Then the lights were lowered, and the cinematographe was set to work. All the pictures shown cannot be enumerated, but it must be remarked that they were uniformly of excellent clearness and realism, while the subjects were such as to induce the demand for a repetition in each case. A number of the pictures were in natural colours. Of comic subjects there was an abundance, "The Widow's Kiss" and the "Sentry on Guard" being especially enjoyed. Loie Fuller, doing a serpentine dance under coloured limelights, was one of the most realistic views. The cinematographe is far beyond those previously exhibited here, and its qualities have not been overrated in managerial announcements. After the second interval Carl Hertz appeared in what the programme styled "Enchanted Moments." The illusionist's little game at bouquet-making was a treat in astonishment. A silk handkerchief was laid over a plate and a bouquet was produced. This happened with the prestidigitateur facing the audience and apparently making every movement of his hands visible "to show how easy it is," to use his own words. But no one could see how it was done—the beholder could only marvel and applaud. A bath tub was brought on to the stage, shown to be a simple sort of affair, without any false bottom, and filled with water. Three eggs were dropped in, and at a pistol shot three ducks swam in the tub. Genuine live ducks they were, which waddled off the stage and made themselves heard as well as seen.

The famous illusion, "Stroubaika," Carl Hertz's own invention, was the concluding item. The magician drew attention to a large board that had just been brought in, and to a large stand made of brass tubes. The board was furnished with iron-hinged clamps to fasten around a person's neck, wrists and ankles, while the stand was a skeleton sort of affair, just an airy structure of brass rods and fitted with curtains which were all drawn back of it. Two local residents went on to the stage at the entertainer's request and examined the board, which they pronounced to be just what it had before been described as a board with iron looped hinges. The board was laid on supports and an assistant was fastened on it, the audience's committee of two helping to make the clamps which were locked down with padlocks. The conjuror invited people to bring their own padlocks if they thought his were trick affairs. When the assistant had been put into the bonds of iron it was plain that he could not possibly free his head, arms, or legs without the padlocks being unlocked. The keys were, however, taken charge of by the two local gentlemen. Then the board with the young man as good as nailed to it was hung to chains in the stand, underneath which a number of candles had been placed to show that there could not be any dropping through a trap door in the stage. The curtains hanging a couple of feet short of the floor were drawn to, and immediately after parted again, to reveal Mdlle. D'Alton stretched on the suspended board, in the position that the male assistant had just before been seen in. While the house was in the height of amazement, the latter walked up towards the stage from the far end of the theatre. The young lady had to be freed through the opening of the padlocks on the board by the keys held by the committee of two. The second entertainment will be given to-morrow, Friday (the theatre being engaged by the Orpheans this evening), and on Saturday there will be a matinee at 4 o'clock and another evening performance at 9-15 p.m.

MR. WACHA AND MR. GOKHALE'S APOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now more than a week since you published Mr. Gokhale's letter on the subject of his apology. In that letter Mr. Gokhale has given a direct and emphatic contradiction to the statement, published by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta, that the apology was drafted by the editor of the *Times of India*. The *Patrika*, however, has cited Mr. Wacha's high authority for the statement, and its paragraph has been reproduced by the *Mahratta*, *Kesari*, and some other papers.

Now, sir, the public for obvious reason cannot allow the matter to rest here. I know Mr. Gokhale well, and I know that a more sensitively scrupulous or keenly honourable nature it is difficult to come across. For me, therefore, and those who know Mr. Gokhale as I do, his contradiction is conclusive. But there are many who do not know Mr. Gokhale so well, and they may well be excused if they decline to decide between Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Wacha as represented by the *Patrika*, especially as Mr. Wacha's reputation for honesty is deservedly high. And already some of Mr. Gokhale's opponents have begun to draw from Mr. Wacha's silence, conclusions unfavourable to Mr. Gokhale.

In these circumstances it is clearly Mr. Wacha's duty not to remain thus silent. He has either made the statement or he has not. If he has not, he must say so publicly, after the statement openly made by the *Patrika*. If he has, he must either substantiate it—in which case Mr. Gokhale's contradiction would be an impudent attempt to impose upon the public,—or he must apologize to his friend for doing him a grievious wrong. From Mr. Wacha's unaccountable silence so long, it appears to me that he has already done a grave and perfectly needless injury to a man under an unmerited cloud, and that man an intimate friend for I understand that the relations between Mr. Wacha and Mr. Gokhale are of a most cordial and affectionate character,—and that he is now shrinking from a plain duty because it is humiliating.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 17. FAIR PLAY.

DR. C. A. BERRY, the well-known Congregational minister, has recently visited America. During his tour he was effusively greeted by a Chicago lady, who expressed her delight at meeting the author of "The Little Minister." The reverend gentleman was equal to the situation, and replied, in his blandest tones, "Madam, I am the little minister," Dr. Berry's height being about 5ft. 5in.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	14
	Fort, Northern	8	4	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	7	2	
	Chuckla	8	0	
	Umarkhady	4	0	34
	Dongri	5	0	
C	Market	7	4	
	Dhobi Talao	8	1	
	Fanaswady	2	2	
	Bhuleshwar	10	7	61
	Khara Talao	4	1	
	Kumbarwada	5	6	
D	Khetwady	7	7	
	Girgaum	2	3	
	Chowpaty	0	0	21
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	2	
	Tadwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	1	
	Kamatipura	13	4	51
	Tardeo	4	3	
	Byculla	7	1	
	First Nagpada	8	4	
F	Parel	1	0	
	Sewree	0	6	6
	Sion	2	1	
G	Mahim	0	0	1
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	1a	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		2	
	Jain		4	
	Grant Road		12	
	St George's		0	
	Shikarpur & Multani		1	
	Islam Nagdevi		0	
	Adamjee Peerbnoy		1	
	Parel Govt House		6	
	Telagu		3	
	Ripon Road		2	
	Hindu		6	
	Mogul		0	
	Arthur Road		7	76
	Cutchi Memon		1	
	Darlasthan		6	
	Modykhana		5	
	Halai Memon		1	
	Mohamedbhoy Ibram		1	
	Marwadi Fatepur		0	
	Bhatia		3	
	J. J. Hospital		0	
	Vassanjee T		2	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		3	
	Nizampura		1	
	Bhoiwada		1	
	Total	118	122	264
Total plague deaths to date		15,705	13,248	
Same date last year		58	73	274
Total mortality same date 1896		...	...	63

a From Baroda, on 12th instant. Removed to Wari Bunder Segregation Camp, and thence to G. R. Hospital, and lastly to A. P. Hospital. Attacked on the 14th, and died on the same day.

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

ADDITIONAL PLAGUE RULES FOR BOMBAY.

COMPULSORY DISINFECTION.

It is notified that the Governor-in-Council is pleased, under Act III. of 1897 to apply Rules 19 and 28 of the General Plague Rules to the City and Island of Bombay, and to declare that the powers of a District Magistrate under these rules shall be exercised by the Bombay Plague Committee, by whom the requisite plague authorities shall be appointed and all requisite instructions shall be given. Rules 19 and 28 of the General Plague Rules are are follows:—

"19. The plague authority may require people to adopt such measures as he thinks fit for the disinfection of their persons, vehicles, clothes, and other property when he considers that otherwise, in consequence of the risk of infection to which their persons, vehicles, clothes and other property have been exposed, there is a danger of plague spreading. If he considers it necessary he may destroy or order the destruction of such property.

23. A District Magistrate is empowered to direct the evacuation of houses in the neighbourhood of an infected house or of a block of houses or a particular locality and to prohibit re-occupation of such houses or locality without permission. Notice for such period as the District Magistrate thinks suitable should be given, and temporary accommodation should be provided.

The District Magistrate may require the evicted persons to reside in any place which he may appoint under such restrictions as he may deem necessary for a period not exceeding ten days, after which, provided no further sickness has occurred, any one who wishes to depart may, after necessary precautions, be allowed to depart."

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District one case of plague was detected at house No. 58, Gun Carriage Street, and removed to Modikhana Hospital. Two dead bodies were examined at No. 9 chawl, Victoria Bunder, and death found to be due to plague. In the Fort district a case was removed from house No. 143, Modikhana, to the Modikhana Hospital, another from Gola Lane, and a third from house No. 58, Cowasji Patel Street. The last patient being a Parsee, was removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital. A fourth case was detected from house No. 98, Bazar Gate Street, and removed to the Parel Government House Hospital. In all fourteen cases were reported from this district, out of which nine were removed to various hospitals, the rest being kept under observation. Ten houses have been inoculated in the district. In the Mandvie ward, six cases of bubonic plague, six of suspicious fever, and six deaths due to the same disease were recorded. In C ward (north), Bhuleshwar showed two cases and seven deaths, Khara Talao three cases and two deaths, and Kumbarwada three cases and four deaths. All the cases were removed to different hospitals. In the same ward (south) three cases and five deaths were recorded in the Dhobie Talao section, one case and six deaths in the Market section, and one, case and one death in the Fanaswady section. In D ward (west), Malabar Hill, Dr. Shroff and a sub-inspector inspected 64 houses, and a case of plague was found from the roadside, Dongersey Road, and removed to the Hindu Fever Hospital. In the same ward (east), Girgaum and Khetwady, Dr. Foy removed one case from the roadside, at Grant Road, and, with Dr. Seervai, inspected two dead bodies and visited two caste hospitals. Dr. Jathar removed one case from Foras Road. Dr. Seervai examined two dead bodies in house No. 10, Falkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane, and pronounced them to be of plague. In E ward (west), Byculla, Kamatipura, and Nagpada, seven cases and twelve deaths were recorded. Four dead bodies were examined, and the cause of death was assigned to plague. In the same ward (east), Magazon, Madanpura, five cases of plague, nine of suspicious fever, one of relapsing fever, and two deaths were recorded. In the Parel and Mahim districtss two plague cases and one suspicious case occurred, and were removed to hospitals. One death from plague was also recorded. Four contacts were removed to Wari Bunder Camp.

Rama Babaji, a Hindu labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at 5th Lane, Kamatipura, was, on Monday last, going to his work, when he stumbled and fell on the road, a short distance from his house, injuring his face and knocking out a tooth. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where on arrival he was found to be suffering from plague, and was sent to the Grant Road Plague Hospital, where the man died on the same day. The coroner was informed, and ordered the body to be disposed of.

HAFFKINE'S ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.

We are glad to observe that Dr. A. D. Mody, who has been deputed by the Bombay Municipality to inoculate people at Rambaug, Bhuleshwar, has prevailed upon some of the leading Hindu citizens of the crowded locality to undergo the plague preventive treatment and thus set an example to their caste people who most need it. The result is there is a rush at Rambaug every day.

The treatment will soon be popular among the people

The persons inoculated with Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the "Khosro Lodge" bungalow at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, belonging to his Highnes the Agakhan, yesterday, comprised:—Khojas 126; and other nationalties 84. Total to date: Khojas 2,411; and other nationalities 709. Grand total 3,120.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 591, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,893, making a total of 2,484 persons. Departures by sea 1,206, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,991, making a total of 3,197 persons.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were seventy-four deaths recorded in the various plague hospitals, yesterday, and 631 patients remaining under treatment.

OBSERVATION CAMP.

There were, yesterday, 1,103 persons detained in the Modikhana Camp and 463 in the Wari Bunder Camp. There is no inmate in the Narelwady Camp at present.

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL RETURNS.

From December 13, to January 15:—Admissions 60; deaths 29—14 within 24 hours and 7 more in the next 24 hours after admission; discharged cured 15; and under treatment, 16.

THE PROTECTION OF THE HILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have done a public service by drawing attention to the fact that nothing has been done as yet to prevent the influx of suspicious persons from the infected districts of this city into Malabar and Cumballa Hills in accordance with the recent addition made by Government to the plague rules. Last year plague cases first occurred in the Walkeshwar and Mahluxmi temples, where Brahmin beggars and Hindu idlers of all sorts are generally in the habit of taking shelter. It is here that the Plague Committee ought to have a sharp look-out to prevent the recrudescence of the plague in this hitherto unaffected district. This is the feeling of most people residing on these hills, and I hope the Plague Committee will take the necessary precautions in time to prevent the spreading of the plague here as was the case last year—Yours, &c.,

A.

THE DECLINE AT PANVEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The considerable increase in the number of plague attacks reported in Bombay, comes as a sad surprise to us in this out-of-the-way place where the plague is steadily on the decline. Panvel is considered a small place, but the population numbers 11,000, and some six months ago the plague was raging here and people dying like sheep. At present when the plague mortality is so high in Bombay it has been only three for the week ending 19th January. What is surprising to us here is that we have no quarantine, nor the strict rules laid down in Bombay, but only one chief medical officer, Dr. N. P. Shemain, to attend the 11,000 if required, and great credit is due to that gentleman, also, Mr. A. F. Jenner, the disinfecting officer, who was especially lent to Panvel by the Bombay Municipality. Before the Plague Committee had sent these gentlemen Panvel was in a sad plight. I have heard that both Dr. N. B. Shemain and Mr. A. F. Jenner will be recalled to Bombay, but I hope that in the interest of the people here they may be kept till the plague is entirely stamped out. A petition to Government has been already sent, signed by the majority of the population, to allow these officers to remain. There is

serum in Bombay. He observed that he was not opposed to any experiment being made, but what he desired was that they should proceed in the matter in a business-like manner. It should be remembered that Dr. Haffkine at first tried to prepare curative serum which took him a very long time, and which caused a great deal of expense, but which was eventually found not to fulfil the object with which it was prepared. Dr. Yersin's serum was also tried with results on which he (Dr. Bahadurji) need not comment. The Committee need not be misguided by figures or percentages given in support of the supposed efficacy of the serum. What he desired was that they should proceed carefully and tentatively since they had absolutely no data before them to go upon.

Dr. Viegas considered that the generous offer of Professor Lustig should be accepted. The Corporation had already spent about twenty-one lakhs of rupees, but they were not able to find as yet any practical way out of the difficulty. They ought to welcome the assistance proposed to be rendered to them.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimulla was in favour of accepting the offer of Dr. Lustig without delay, as it would not cost them more than two or three thousand rupees.

Professor Muller, in seconding Dr. Bahadurji's amendment, said that the experiments made by Dr. Haffkine for obtaining the curative serum cost them about 20 or 22 thousand rupees. He had the pleasure of meeting Professor Lustig and Dr. Gallioti, when they were working in the Laboratory in the Municipal Office, and he knew from what they told him that it took about six or nine months to prepare the curative serum. It would be unbusinesslike if they accepted the offer at once without ascertaining at first if it was not a fact that the preparation of the curative serum took such a long time, before which it was quite possible the reerudescence of the plague might subside to a considerable extent. He knew that the Professor, while in Bombay, was not pleased with his own results.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy moved a rider to the original proposition to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ascertain from Professor Lustig at once by wire if he had any serum ready, and how long he would take to prepare fresh serum in Bombay.

The rider was accepted by Dr. Katrak.

On a division the amendment of Dr. Bahadurji was lost, and the original proposition, together with the rider, was carried by a majority.

PROTECTION OF CERTAIN LOCALITIES AGAINST PLAGUE.

Professor O. V. Muller, in accordance with a notice of motion, drew attention of the Committee to the efficiency of the arrangement for preventing the spread of the plague, especially in the Fort and Malabar Hill districts. But in view of the opinion expressed by the Committee that it was no use particularizing the localities, he withdrew the proposition, remarking that he meant to draw the attention of the Commissioner on the subject.

INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE.

On the motion of Professor Muller, it was resolved that still further facilities might be given to enable inoculation against plague to be performed.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

THE COMING SOLAR ECLIPSE.

ASTRONOMER ROYAL'S CAMP, SAHDOL.

The neighbourhood of the small station of Sahdol, on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, was for the last three weeks, presented a lively scene, for this place has been chosen by the Astronomer Royal for his observations of the Solar Eclipse. Mr. Christie, the Astronomer Royal, and Professor Turner of Oxford, arrived from England last Sunday. The preliminary erection of the observatories, and camping arrangements had already been carried out by Major Burrard, R. E., of the Survey of India, who had been specially detailed for the purpose. As soon as Mr. Christie and Professor Turner arrived, bringing their instruments with them, the task of setting up and adjusting commenced, and is now rapidly progressing so that everything may be in perfect working order on the day of the Eclipse, and everyone perfectly acquainted with his part.

The Astronomer Royal and Professor Turner are by no means new to Eclipse work. The former has been on one, while the latter has taken part in three expeditions. In 1896 they visited Japan together, but unfortunately it turned out a cloudy day, and practically nothing was seen. However, on the present occasion there seems every chance of a clear sky.

Nowadays eclipse work is entirely done by photography, it having completely taken the place of eye observations. The principal work of eclipse observers may be divided into three—(1) Photographs of the corona, and its appendages, seen round the sun during a total eclipse; (2) Spectrum photographs of the corona, by which its constitution is determined, and (3) A series of observations (also photographic) during the "partial phase," that is, the time before and after totality, while the moon is passing across the sun's disc, in order to determine the moon's position, and to correct any errors there may be in her predicted place, it may seem extraordinary that the moon's position should not be known with extreme accuracy. But her motion is by no means regular, and though her path is well known when she is away from the sun, astronomers have no means of observing her movements when she is near the sun, except on the comparatively rare occasions of a solar eclipse.

Taking of the occurrences of eclipses, it may not be generally known that there are several what we may call "ecliptic families," each family having many members. A family begins its existance on the earth at the south pole, the shadow gradually working its way, by successive eclipses, up the earth until it reaches the north pole, when it disappears and becomes extinct. The united life of a family is about 1,130 years, a member appearing on the earth, in some form, every 18 years and 11 days. The last time a member of the family to which this eclipse belongs appeared, as a total eclipse, was in 1844, when the shadow passed over north Ceylon and Southern India. The Astronomer Royal and Professor Turner are confining themselves to taking coronal photographs during totality, and Mr. Christie will also take a series of photograps at intervals during the partial phase, to determine the moon's position, as mentioned before. The instruments they use are similar in construction, and are known by the name of "lare scale coronagraphs" with "coelostats." The combined camera and telescope, being a somewhat cumbersome apparatus, is fixed while the rays of light are directed on the object glass by the coelostat, which is a mirror moved by clockwork in such a way as to project a stationary image on the sensitive plate. This apparatus has never been used before, though it was taken in 1890 to Japan, but owing to unfavourable weather never tried.

Professor Turner takes pictures varying from 1in. to 1¼in. in diameter, while Mr. Christie obtains an image 3¼in. in diameter on plates 10in. by 12½. The observing stations are close to the camp and a complete photographic dark-room has been provided for developing the plates immediately after the eclipse. Close to the Astronomer Royal's camp is the Madras Government party under Mr. Michie Smith. He proposes to make three classes of observations, using different instruments of which the following is a short description:—1st.—For making photographs of the corona he uses a polar siderostat having a focal length of 40 feet, giving an image 4in. in diameter, on plates 18in. square, held in a rotating holder. There is no small difficulty in setting up this instrument, as it has to point to the North Pole, necessitating the elevation of the huge telescope to an angle of about 23°, for which purpose a mound some 17 high (now christened "Mount Sahdol") has had to be constructed. On the top of this mound is placed the mirror reflecting the corona rays on the 6in object glass of the telescopic camera. 2nd.—An equatorially mounted photo-heliograph, having a 4in. lens, especially intended to photograph the most attenuated streamers of the corona. The image of the eclipsed sun, in this case, is much smaller than in the case of the polar-siderostat, but the distance to which the field extends is much greater, so as to embrace, if possible, the most extended parts of the corona from the sun's edge. The instrument has a peculiar plate holder containing 12 photographic plates, arranged round the edge of a disc, which is rotated through 30° to expose each plate in succession. Thus during the total phase, it will be possible to take 12 pictures. As the exact exposure necessary to produce good results is not well known, the plates will be exposed for varying times, so that among them there may be some with the proper exposure. 3rd.—For spectroscopic work he will use a spectroscope originally designed for the study of the zodiacal light, a subject to which he has given special attention. The prisms of calc-spar and all the lenses of quartz, these materials being much more transparent to photographic rays than glass. This completes the description of the work to be done in our camp. All we want now is a fine clear sky on the 22nd. Should the weather be favourable all along the line of totality in India, where there are so many parties at work, the eclipse should be the most successful one, from a scientific point of view, that has ever been observed.—*Pioneer.*

When lecturing on Free Trade at the National Liberal Club the other day, Mr. Alfred Milnes gave an amusing illustration of extreme protection. Having remarked that a fire like that in Cripplegate would be a mere nothing in Japan, where he had seen several square miles of buildings alight at a time, Mr. Milnes mentioned that when at the Naval College, Tokyo, on one occasion, he was interested to come across a first-rate fire-engine of British make. To his astonishment he was told that it was never used, not because it was out of order, but because it had been found to put the fire out! It appeared that the Government had prohibited its use on the ground that it would throw the native firemen out of work! But that was twenty-five years ago, and they no doubt manage these things differently in Japan nowadays.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir William Lockhart and General Nicholson visited Jammu on Sunday to inspect the garrison there: they left for Rawalpindi the same evening.

The Kurram Moveable Column has now been reduced in strength, as the Kapurthala Infantry is on its way back to India.

On the other hand, five hundred of the headmen of all the clans except the Zakka Khel came in on Monday evening, and Colonel Warburton was to meet them on Tuesday morning.

It is possible that the Uganda Rifles, the new corps for service in East Africa, will be formed in whole or part out of the 27th Baluchis now at or beyond Mombassa, volunteers being called for from this regiment. The corps will be 400 strong.

The first General Memorandum on the indigo crops shows that 377,000 acres were sown in the N. W. P. and Oudh, which is greatly in excess of the average. Thus the yield was estimated at 13 per cent. higher than usual: though in Bengal, Madras and the Punjab the season has been generally unfavourable and the crop poor.

Colonel Mayne reports having received a letter, dated 14th instant, from Messes. Hickie and Prunty, of Captain Burns' survey party, stating that they were safe and expected to reach Omara on the 18th. The missing followers are believed to be safe also.

The Zakka Khel have renewed hostilities in the Khyber, a considerable body of them having gathered west of the singalling station near Ali Masjid on Sunday morning. They attacked the piquet of the 30th Punjab Infantry, one sepoy being killed, while several had bullets through their clothes and accoutrements. A mountain battery was sent to Ali Masjid from Jamrud on the following day.

Notwithstanding all the precautions taken by the Nizam's Government plague has found its way into Hyderabad. Eight cases are officially reported from Keshogaon, in the Naldrug District. The Nizam's Government has placed a military cordon round the village, and the officials have been instructed to induce the people to move into temporary segregration huts. The Resident is now on a tour in the Berars, and will return by the end of this month.

Deputy Surgeon-General John Houston, of the Medical Service of the Indian Army, died in Edinburgh on Christmas Day at the age of sixty-five. He entered the Medical Service of the Madras Government in August, 1855, and arriving in India the following year, he served in Mysore in various military charges, and also as Civil Surgeon, Chemical Examiner, and Superintendent of Jails. Attaining the rank of Surgeon-Major in 1867, he subsequently served as Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, as officiating Residency Surgeon, and as Surgeon to the Mysore Government. He retired in 1886, having attained the rank of Brigade Surgeon in 1881.

The Colombo paper of January 14 says:—The steamer Johannesberg arrived here from Calcutta this morning with her jute cargo on fire in the fore-hatch. The fire broke out on the 10th instant, but it was believed that all that was involved in it was a few bales of jute, and that there was not likely to be much difficulty in suppressing it. Steps were at once taken on arrival to secure lighters, and the work of getting the cargo out of the hatch into these was commenced as soon as the vessel was moored; and it was hoped to get the fire stamped down this afternoon, though this was not accomplished. The cause of the outbreak was spontaneous combustion.

A correspondent writes from Delhi:—"Some four or five hundred Peshawaris and trans-frontier men—the jat of Pathan trader usually met with in all parts of India—(ostensibly for trade purposes in Bengal) have recently more or less invaded the villages of the Bulandshahr district to the extent of one to three men in each village. They almost insist upon working as labourers in the field, building huts, helping in irrigation, etc. They work with a will and energy not to be met with in anyone but a Pathan when he's keen on a thing; but they absolutely refuse to take payment of any sort. They refuse to leave the villages. Their food they beg, but will not receive it from anyone they may be working for. One day they work for A and beg food from B; when working for B, however, they will not accept food from him, but perhaps go to A. As far as the villagers and others know they don't get a pice payment from anyone. When asked their reason their only reply is 'Islami' or 'For God!' The villagers are much exercised, and have in fact applied to the land owners for relief from these mysterious gangs of free labourers."

The Madras Government having commented at length on the working of each Municipality in its reviews of the individual reports, says in its General Review that it will be sufficient to remark that the administration was characterised as unsatisfactory in Cannanore, Cuddalore, Mannargudi, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, and indifferent in Coimbatore, Berhampur, Cocanada, Rajahmundy, Masulipatam, Madura, Gudiyattam, Tirupati, Vellore, Chidambaram and Srirangam. In Bellary, Conjeeveram, Bezwada, Guntur, Periyakulam, Coonoor, Ootacamund, Walajapet, Salem, Tiruppattur, Vaniyambadi, Tiruvannamalai, Mangalore, Mayavaram, Palamcottah, Srivilliputtur and Tuticorin, the administration was on the whole good, and in the remaining 25 Municipalities, it was fair. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is gratified to observe that, on the whole, the administration of Municipal affairs compared favourably with that of the previous year and was fairly satisfactory.

Most people must know by experience that, with the eyelids closed, it is possible to obtain a sensation of light, especially if the eyeballs be moved while the fingers are pressed over the eyes. To those who have such experience, the following announcement from "The Electrical Engineer" will be specially interesting: An interesting and possibly important discovery is announced by Mr. Howard Swan, of Arundel-street, Strand, who was until recently connected with this journal, which we mention at present as a matter of priority. After a long course of experiments Mr. Swan has found that a certain faint, slow-moving phosphorescence, to be observed with suitable precautions in the dark room, within the eyeball or optic nerve (hitherto thought to be due to the circulation of the blood) is sensitive to sound vibrations, being thrown into various movements which are subject to laws, some of which he has determined by experiment. Musical sounds produce the strongest effect. When the sound is a definite word a tendency can be noticed for form patterns more or less geometric. The results of the experiments have been shown to various scientific men, and have awakened considerable interest, as the possibility is suggested that the discovery is one of the circulation in the nervous system. The fact that the movements of the phosphorescent rings takes place probably on the inner side of the retina, or within the optic nerve, make the experiment in one sense subjective; but as the movements can be watched much as radiation experiments, by the observer, they are evidently to this extent objective. The variation of apparent luminosity and of speed of movement may possibly be subjected to mathematical treatment, and the fact that the patterns are to some extent under control of the will by the choice of words and sounds, gives a suggested inter-relationship of the vibratory forces with the mental activity of thought, which conceivably may open vast and as yet little explored fields of research.

In a recent number of the "Annales de Micrographie," Dr. Miquel gives the results of some interesting observations made by him in respect of the vitality of disease germs. In May 1881 he took some earth from the Montsouris Park at a depth of 10 inches below the turf. This he dried for two days at a temperature of 30 deg. Cent., and then he placed the dust in hermetically sealed tubes, which he put aside in a dark corner of the laboratory. When taken, the soil contained an average of six and a-half million bacteria per gramme. After desiccation the number had fallen to rather less than four million. Sixteen years later, that is to say, last year, he still found three and a half million per gramme, and he was enabled to isolate the specific microbe of tetanus. The inoculation of this soil in guinea pigs determined death from tetanus after an incubation period of two days, showing the remarkable vitality of pathogenic microbes under favourable conditions.

Mr. R. Kearton knows a great deal about birds. Indeed, he is the author of "With Nature and a Camera." His brother is the photographer, and nothing is too much trouble to either. There is something downright audacious in the aims of these brothers. They have set themselves to photograph birds in the nest, near the nest, dividing a worm among their young, resting on a bough, and the like—not, be it noted from a distance, but with the lens a few inches from the object. It is often done by hiding the camera in foliage, burying the operator under leaves in a ditch, and placing a conspirator with field glasses a little way off. At a signal from the conspirator, the operator presses the india-rubber ball in his hand; and the domestic life of a pee-wit or nightingale is recorded in sharp detail. The employes of Messrs. Cassell and Company were introduced to a screech-owl in an old Essex barn; a wren in a hayrick; a lapwing distributing a worm in three equal portions to as many chicks; a robin on its nest in a water-can; a wild duck in a tree near Elstree; a tree-creeper on a lightning-struck elm; a tit entering its home in the spout of an ancient pump; three young golden eagles waiting for their mother in a nest in the Highlands; and groups of puffins and black-back gulls. Once Mr. Kearton found a blue tit that had accidentally hanged herself with a horse-hair while building a nest in a hazel bough, and the male bird was flying around, bemoaning his loss. One photograph showed drops of rain running down the mother's wings, which were held over the nest in such a way as to keep the little ones dry. There was an osprey's nest in the Highlands, and, the sun being broiling hot, the hen wetted her wings in a neighbouring lough and shook them over her eggs, to prevent them being poached. Messrs. Kearton even succeeded in photographing a blackbird at ten o'clock at night, while the sleepy creature was roosting in a hedge. This was done by means of a magnesium flash, and operations of this kind caused the inhabitants of Elstree to fancy they saw sheet lightning. One old lady turned her mirror to the wall.

Lord Bramwell, that master of rigorous and vigorous logic, would never allow that a company could be guilty of malice. He denied it a mind as the older lawyers had denied it a soul and a body, and metaphysically, no doubt, the fine old judge was right. Even the scholastic philosophers who could find room on the point of a needle for many angels would have been puzzled to find room for a living will or understanding in a fiction of law. Law, however, does not labour these subtleties. It is practical, not speculative. The material thing which concerns it and lawyers, and the community at large is that a company, whether it has or has not a mind, is liable in law as if it had. Perhaps the true view is that it cannot stultify itself by pleading "non compos mentis." At all events a corporation may make itself liable for negligence or nuisance, may commit an assault and battery, may perpetrate a fraud, may be guilty of a trespass, may be indicted and fined for breach of duty, and play many other parts in the social drama. To these varied accomplishments must now be added "the role" of an executor de son tort."

The idea quite generally prevails that the milk of the goat is more readily digestible than that of the cow, and that the goat may render valuable service in cases of bottle-fed infants with whom cow's milk does not agree. Goat's milk differs from cow's milk, not in being more digestible, but in being less digestible and less nutritious, although it contains a larger amount of solid matter than cow's milk. It is indeed the most indigestible of all milk. It has a peculiar and unpleasant odour and flavour, due to hircic acid or hircin. It contains an excess of fat, and is therefore altogether too rich for an infant's diet, being very likely to give rise to diarrahcea, vomiting, and other symptoms of indigestion. Its indigestibility is due to the fact that it forms exceedingly hard and tough curds. The cream of cow's milk, well sterilised and properly diluted with water, is much to be preferred to the milk of goats, which is employed instead of cow's milk only in countries in which the cow has not been generally introduced or cannot be easily maintained, and among those who, on account of poverty, are unable to keep a cow.

The "Women's Industrial News" contains an article by Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, giving some striking conceptions of the status of "Working Women in India." It has first to be remembered in considering this status (writes Mrs. Steel) that the ideal of Indian women is pre eminently that of motherhood. Woman's mission is motherhood, and it is this conviction, laying as it does at the bottom of all their social life, that gives birth inevitably to many customs horrible to our eyes, such as infant-marriage, female infanticide, and polygamy. The familiar Indian proverb epitomises the whole subject, "A man owes ten duties to his teacher, a hundred to his father, a thousand to his mother." As a natural consequence of this state of things (Mrs. Steel points out) the proportion of women who have to earn their bread entirely unsupported or protected or encouraged by a man is very small indeed. In nine cases out of ten the working women of India may be looked upon as an additional pair of hands to her husband, her father, or her brother. And then there is the grindstone, the hand quern which still grinds the whole nation's daily bread. At this grindstone it is possible even for the old and frail to make sufficient to keep life—bare life—going. This is the fundamental women's work in India. The next purely women's work in India is spinning, and these two occupations (declares Mrs. Steel) are the only two in which men do not compete with them. Even in the use of the needle they are simply the helpers of men. Summing up the whole position of women Mrs. Steel draws the conclusion that in many ways the life of a working-class woman is an easier one than it is in England.

Three manias seem at present to intoxicate the modistes of Paris. One (says the writer of "Woman's World" in the *St. James's Gazette*) is the passion for putting one material over another; the second, a desire to render the newest skirts supple, soft, and clinging; and the third, a new and vivid revival of plush. There is a touch of luxury, of reckless lavishness about plush. Silk is the material of the decorous, satin is the garb for the stately, and velvet is warm and agreeable and rich yet with a certain restraint. But about plush there is no restraint. Once "in," it is usually taken up by 'Arriet with such enthusiasm that it is very quickly "out" again. Just now, however, it is in its first stage of bold yet hesitating novelty, and therefore has its charm. A theatre bodice of old-rose plush with laurel crowns in gold sequins embroidered on it, and sleeves of black Venetian lace mounted on black silk muslin, is quite regal in its suggestions. A moire ribbon set with turquoises is festooned across the front and fastened in a knot at the left side. Here is a very pretty gown. First comes a soft skirt of rose-pink satin, and over this falls another of maize-coloured silk muslin; and on the top of these a third of black tulle embroidered with crowns of pearls. The soft tints of the silk and muslin shine through the tulle like a winter sunset through dark trees. In front the tulle and muslin open to show a strip of the pink satin, and the silk muslin ruffles out beyond the tulle at the edge. Festoons of tiny Gloire de Dijon rosebuds are fastened across the opening. The decollette bodice is edged with small Gloire de Dijon roses set close together; and the short sleeves of tulle are looped across with pearls, and a waistband of straw-coloured plush is fastened with outspreading bows and a paste buckle behind.

A remarkable movement has sprung up in the Austrian capital. Vienna has long been noted for the smartness of its fashions, which, for women, are as near Parisian in their elegance as the graceful, but somewhat too generous figure, of the Viennese will permit of, while for men the eccentricity and want of character are fast bowing down before the English invasion. The rigid and unsymmetrical German lines in the fit are now (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) almost exclusively relegated to the miliary officers, who, instead of being leaders of fashion, pervert it by a hideous degree of padding in their uniforms and an utter want of taste in mufti. Hence la mode runs wild in Austria, and reforms seldom find champions. Now, at the twelfth hour the first serious attempt has been made to oust the swallow-tail from its domineering position. The Austrian, like his non-aesthetic German kinaman, wears the broadcloth evening dress on every possible occasion—while the sun shines and in the evening—and offends the unities by arriving at the theatre or the concert in his every-day suit. In its place Viennese connoisseurs are advocating in the Press and in the tailor academies the adoption of the English frock-coat on the very patent ground that a fashion that has come into such general use and abuse as the swallow-tail has necessarily one foot in the grave. Austria is now seeking to follow France in her flattering imitation of English example. It will be a decided gain for the Austrians, who have never seemed to understand how to don the evening dress artistically.

THE SATARA TORTURE CASE.

FOURTH DAY.

On Tuesday, the chief constable, Rajaram Malji, and others, accused of committing murder in the course of the investigation of a theft in Shrila Peita, were brought up before Mr. H. F. Anson, Sessions Judge of Satara, Mr. L. D. Phatakji representing the Crown, and Messrs. Kale, Karandiker and Diveker conducting the defence. The Assessors were Messrs. Gokhale, Abhynker, and Laxumandas Narotamdas.

Gopala valad Bhagnak, aged 50, a Mahar, being sworn, deposed (to the Prosecutor): The police chief constable and head constable came to our village on Thursday to investigate the complaint of one Sadu Bengde of theft on Tuesday. Two police constables accused Nos. 3 and 4 and one naik had come to our village previously on Wednesday. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 are stationed at Arala. The Foudar alone came. The jaundar probably came with the chief constable on Friday. On Thursday the investigation commenced. The police naik did nothing on Wednesday. The investigation consisted of inquiry of the several Mahars collected at the chowdi. We were allowed to go back. On Friday evening I went to the chowdi to stay there on duty after supper. There were then the four accused. I cannot say whether there was anybody else. There were in all five police officers, four of them being the accused. The police patel who was there again says he had come there; and I don't know if he had gone away. There were also four Mahars, viz. Sakhya, Sabhya, Lakshya, and myself. We were there as watchmen. Nobody was detained by the police. I was examined before this court.

Where were Sadya and Ishwara on Friday night?—They might have been at home. I did not see them.

The witness' attention was called to his former deposition.

Did you give this deposition?—Yes.

Did you give evidence accordingly?—Yes.

Why do you now change?—I am a Mahar. I do not remember.

Which of them is true, whether what you have said to-day or on former occasion?—That which I stated on former occasion.

The witness stated further there was a theft at Sadu's house. All Mahars were called. We denied all knowledge. We were allowed to go. We were four Mahars as watchmen, Sadu, Nagya, and Kundiya were sleeping by our side. Nothing further happened. I got up in the morning. There was Sadu in the morning!—I did not see him if I did not know when they had left the place. I saw Sadu's corpse on Sunday on the well. I was examined by the Mahalkari. What I have stated to the Mahalkari is true. The deposition before the second class Magistrate was read and admitted to be true. The statement before the Mahalkari is true. What I stated to-day is false. I have stated the whole thing before the Mahalkari.

To Mr. Karandikar: Nobody ever beat Sadu, or Ishwara. I have no reason to say that Sadu or Ishwara were beaten. No one was detained by the police. They did not show any marks, nor did they say of beating to me.

To the Court: I knew accused Nos. 3 and 4 for one year before the theft. I could have given their names. I do not know which constable took away Sadu. I have told the Mahalkari from my personal knowledge, and it is true. Sadu and Ishwara were taken away not in the temple, but behind temple. I said Sadu and Ishwara ascended a few steps of the sops, and the Mahalkari concluded that they were taken into the temple. I do not know whether Sadu and Ishwara were taken one by one or together.

The Kolhapur boxs called Keshava Govinda, but one Dhondo Keshava turned up in the witness-box. The Prosecutor and the court were surprised to find one man called and the other turning up. The Prosecutor then called Gainu Bhagnak, aged 16, a Mahar, resident of Meni, who deposed: Sadu and Ishwara were called by the police for Sadu Bengde's theft. One Mahar came to call me on Friday afternoon and I was taken behind the chowdi. Rama and Gainu, accused Nos. 3 and 4, took me to Jothi Bengde's field. I was questioned whether my brothers had committed the theft. I denied, and they began to beat me. I was beaten much on the back with shoes, but still I denied. I was then allowed to go away. I went to my bullocks. I came home after evening. I was on Friday night at home. I do not know where Sadu and Ishwara were. I did not go to the chowdi that night. I was examined before this court. I did tell that Sadu and Ishwara were taken to the chowdi by a Ramoshi and Soral on Friday evening. Sadu was in good health when he was taken. I never saw Sadu alive. On Saturday morning I was in the fields, where I heard a cry and then came down. It was about 8 a.m. I heard that Sadu was thrown into a well on Saturday. My parents raised this cry. I then came home. I then heard the cry near the well. I went to see it. All the Mahars were assembled near the well. Nobody made any attempt to take out the dead body. I, my father, and Ishwara went first to Islampur. I do not remember whether we went home before we started for Islampur. I saw Ishwara when I saw red marks on his back. I saw Sadya at Islampur. Ishwara told me, "Sadu and me" I was beaten in this cruel way, and Sadu must have been beaten in the same way. Sepoys beat me." We went to Islampur and showed the marks to the first class Magistrate.

To Mr Karandiker: I was eating my bread, and therefore I do not know whether Sadu and Ishwara were taken or not. Nobody came to call them in my presence.

To the Prosecutor: I came home at about 3 p.m. for my meal. I took my meal and went out and returned home after supper time. It was at this time that I saw Ishwara and Sadu taken away.

Naru Hari, aged 32, Maratha, police patel by profession, resident of Meni. To the Prosecutor: Bhagnak gave me information on Saturday morning at 9 a. m. in the chowdi. Bhagnak's wife gave me the information, and not Bhagnak. I have reported the matter to the Mahalkari. She gave me oral information. The kulkarni took down at 10 o'clock what Bhagi said to me in my presence. I do not remember the day on which the report was sent, but it was written after the corpse was found. Bhagi saw Sadya fell into the well. I asked the Mahars whether Sadu had fallen into a well. They did not know anything. I did not ask anybody else. Bhagi said that her son Sadu had been thrown into a well by sepoys. Bhagi told me all this in the presence of the chief conable.

The accused declined cross-examination.

Dhondo Keshava, kulkarni, aged 47, Brahmin, officiating kulkarni of Meni. I came to Meni on Saturday, at 12 a. m. No report was sent on that day. It was sent on Sunday, at the instance of the police patel. On Saturday Bhagi said to me that Sadu was beaten and thrown into a well. She did not mention the names of any particular sepoys, but said they were from the gate. This is the report that I wrote. Islampur is 13 miles from Meni. I saw the corpse. The panchnama was made in my presence.

To Mr. Karandiker: After coming to Meni I inquired where the body would be found. The chief constable ordered the grass and shrubs on the well to be removed. The hook was brought from Yelapur on Sunday morning. On Saturday there was no means of searching the well. Nothing could be done on Saturday as the well was inaccessible. There was no delay or laziness in this matter. The bottom of the well was felt on Sunday with bamboos. A bunch of books was thrown into the well. There were four hooks tied to a ring of iron. One of them caught the dhotur. It was not at the first throw that the body was caught, but it required great effort. Everything was done in the usual manner. The body was not sent at once owing to the obstruction of the relatives of the deceased. The panchanama was finished at 12 on Sunday; and the body had to be detained till the Mahalkari came the next day.

To the Prosecutor: I say no laziness was done in this case. I was engaged in taking out the body and so I did not report. It was not in a used well that the body was found. I did not report in the evening. Bhagi informed me in the presence of the chief constable. The hook touched only the shirt and not the body.

The case stands adjourned till 1 o'clock on Thursday next, when the hospital assistant and a panch will be examined as to the injuries found on Sadu's body.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect, Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Hamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Teneriffe Saint Louis Senegal interrupted.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Cable Fernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Cable Sitia Rhodes interrupted.

Telegrams for Curacao Venezuela are now forwarded by express and are subject to a delay of six hours.

Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.

Bhamo route to China right.

Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean Cables and Persian Gulf report cutting of Mekran land lines. Some delay to European traffic is likely to accrue therefrom.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Para.

Owing to injuries to Land lines Mekran Coast, Gwadur is now entirely cut off from Telegraph Communication.

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST AGAINST A LADY PHOTOGRAPHER.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mrs. Adelaide Conway appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust preferred against her by Mr. Eugene Augustus Taurines, of Meadow Street. Mr. A. F. Turner, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and the accused was defended by Mr. Captain, of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

Mr. Taurine, examined by Mr. Turner, stated that he was carrying on business as photographer in the Meadow Street. On the 27th September last he engaged the services of Mrs. Conway as his assistant for two years, commencing 1st October 1897, on a monthly salary of Rs. 100. By that agreement accused agreed to go up-country to do photographic work for him. On the 3rd of November last he sent accused to Kathiawar to do photographic work for him, and for that purpose he entrusted to her the necessary photographic apparatus, of the value of Rs. 1,100. One R. Esperance was also sent with her as her assistant, as she did not know how to read or write. He gave her Rs. 100 for travelling expenses. Subsequently he sent her by money order Rs. 50 on 22nd November, Rs. 50 on 3rd December, and Rs. 60 on 18th December, thus making a total of Rs. 260. They first went to Dhraugadra and thence to Rajkote. In consequence of certain information that he received from Esperance, witness recalled her to Bombay as she had not followed his instructions. Esperance returned in the beginning of January, but the accused did not accompany him. She came to Bombay on the 8th instant, and returned without any apparatus. She came to him in an intoxicated condition, and when he asked her for the appliances she grossly abused him, and threatened to break everything in his house. She did not bring to him his apparatus, and as she subsequently refused to hand them over to him he was reluctantly obliged to come to court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Captain, complainant stated that he received a letter from the solicitors of the defendant on the 10th instant. The letter was read in court; and it stated that the accused had not received her salary for the months of November and December, nor had she received necessary expenses for her tour to Kathiawar, and that he owed her Rs. 292. She further informed him that she would not return to him the photograph kit unless he paid her this amount. Witness admitted having received another letter on the following day in which she informed him that besides the photograph kit she had several negatives of the Kumars taken at Rajkote.

The magistrate remarked that if the property was retained by the accused under a *bona-fide* claim the prosecutor must go to a civil court for redress.

Mr. Turner submitted that it was not a *bona-fide* claim. A servant could not honestly retain the property of his master.

The magistrate: You must go to the civil court. There is nothing to show that she has disposed of the property in any way.

Mr. Turner: There are all sorts of rumours that they are pledged by her.

The magistrate: The court cannot go upon rumour. Mr. Turner contended that a mere verbal defence of having a *bona-fide* claim could not relieve her from being prosecuted in a criminal court.

Further cross-examined, complainant said that he never represented to the public that accused was Madam Taurine.

Witness was here shown a printed circular issued by him in which accused was introduced to his customers as Madam Taurine, "the well-known lady Zenana artist."

Witness further stated that he had lived with accused as Mr. and Mrs. Taurine for fifteen years.

Mr. Captain: And you have living monuments of that relationship!

The witness expressed his inability to understand the question.

Mr. Captain: In short, you have children by her?

Witness: I do not know. Continuing, witness said that before September last there was partnership between him and accused, but he did not find her pleasant to work with, and he wished to dissolve the partnership. Prior to 27th September he mortgaged his studio to one De Souza. It did not go to the auctioneer with his consent. If he could have got the studio at the auction at a low price he would have done so. Accused wanted to obstruct the auctioneer's men from proceeding with the sale. The correspondence which passed between him and the accused's solicitor did not make him apprehend that the accused would file a suit against him in the High Court for damages on account of breach of agreement. He did not tell anyone that he expected a suit would be filed against him by her. Under the agreement Mrs. Conway was entitled to a half share in the profits which might accrue by the mofussil business. He had not accounted to her in that respect, because he himself had received no account of it from her. He had not paid her salary for November and December.

Further cross-examination was here stopped, and the case was adjourned till this afternoon.

PARSEE CRICKETERS AT ALIGHAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by allowing me space in your valuable paper for a word regarding the composition of the team that played against the Alighar College eleven in the last week. In the first place let me say that I have not the slightest intention of discouraging the plucky students of that college for as the noble game of cricket is concerned. I sincerely congratulate them not so much on their victory as on their splendid performance in bowling in the second innings of the match. But I must remind them that they should not be elated by this victory over a team which was not strong enough to compete with even an individual local club in Bombay. They do not know that this team had one solitary bowler in Mr. Mehta, who was also unfortunately taken ill in the second innings, and thus the team was helplessly handicapped. It was a team unadvisedly got up by Mr. N. P. Punthaki. Mr. N. Punthaki is not much to be blamed for this selection, as he tried very hard to get the best men together, but he was unfortunately helpless. It would be very advisable for him to give up the idea under the circumstances. Now what I want to say is that this team ought to have been named "Mr. Punthaki's Eleven" and not the "Bombay Parsee team," or "The Parsees," as I find it mentioned in some of the daily papers. These designations give one an idea of "the Parsee Representative Team," and it is not fair that such names be given to this got-up team when seven or eight regular members of the representative eleven, (Messrs. Bapasola, Writer, Bhardwa, Gagrat, R. Mody, Machliwalla, and K. Misry) have not joined. It is, besides, an impression amongst the cricketers, chiefly the Mahomedan ones, that I captained this team at Alighar. But it was not so. I could not go with the team on account of my professional duties. I heard from a very authentic source that the Alighar team intended to come to Bombay in the cricket season this year to try their strength in cricket with the Bombay Parsees. I am sure they will receive a great ovation here, and I, for my part, will very willingly undertake to get up a strong Parsee eleven to satisfy their ambition.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 18. M. E. PAVRI.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 18.

Nicolas, Lt Beng. 7th B Cavalry, on leave, to Lucknow

Smith, Lt, Beng, 2 B L I, on leave from Agra

Eastwood, Lt, Beng 2-3 Gurkhas, on leave from Lansdowne

Baikie, Lt, Punj R H A, on leave from Umballa

JANUARY 19.

Fenn, Major, Ms 21st Lancers, on duty, from Bangalore.

Forms, Surg-Major, Ms, A M S, on leave from Belgaum

Gunning, Lt, 4th M Pioneers on leave from Belgaum

Merrick, Lt, Bo R A, T E Force, from Jamrud

Newnham, Capt, Bo, 16th B L I on duty, from Aden

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 16.

Swayne, Capt, Bo R E, on duty to Deolali

JANUARY 18.

Ferguson, Surg-Major, Bo I M S, on Med Cert, to England

Woolicombe, r. Lt, 20th Hussars, on duty to Mhow

Pricard, 2Lt, Bo R A, to join to Quetta

Harvey, Major, Beng, R A, on transfer to Meerut

Maunsell, Surg-Major, Beng A M S, on duty to Jubbulpore

JANUARY 19.

Rousell, Lt-Col. Beng, 1st R Surrey Regt, on duty to Jhansi

Beach, Sur-Capt, Beng A M S, on duty to Lucknow

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh G

WRITERS AND READERS.

It will be learned with pleasure that we are likely to have a full-sized volume of verse from Mr. Henry Newbolt in the course of next autumn. In it he will give a permanent place to the contents of "Admirals All," the unassuming booklet which has run into so many editions. The fresh material will be of a similar pattern—that is, the ballad first and foremost.

Mrs. Bishop's travel-book about Korea will be published by Mr. Murray next week. It is in two volumes. The illustrations are numerous, and are reproduced from photographs by Mrs. Bishop. One plate shows Russian instructors drilling Korean soldiers. Mrs. Bishop gives an account of the growth of the Korean nation, and deals at length with the war between Japan and China, and its effects upon Korea. The lighter side of the book refers to the personal characteristics of the Koreans and the geographical features of their country. Most of Mrs. Bishop's books of travel have been written in the form of letters, but the present one is not. Sir Walter Hillier, late British Consul-General for Korea, contributes an introduction. In his view, Korea cannot get along without tutelage, and Russian is the tutor in possession. He and Mrs. Bishop agree that British interests in the Far East will have to be keenly looked after.

The volume entitled "The Royal Household," which Messrs. Kegan Paul have had in preparation for some time, will be ready within the next few weeks. It is by Mr. W A Lindsay, Q C, the Windsor Herald, and it aims at being a record of the Royal Household during the Queen's reign. That is to say, it gives a list of the different people who have held office at different times with particulars about them. An interesting feature of the volume is an appendix which reprints the order of ceremony attaching to high royal events. One of these is the Queen's coronation, another her marriage, a third the baptism of the Prince of Wales, a fourth the funeral of the Prince Consort.

Mr. R. Proctor is preparing an index to the early printed books in the British Museum. The first section of it will be published very soon by Messrs. Kegan Paul. The work is meant to contain a list of the books printed in the fifteenth century, which were in the library of the British Museum on the 1st of July, 1897 Also, there will be additions showing such books, coming under the same description as are in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The form of an index has been adopted, for one reason, because it is believed that clearer view of a printer's work is thus obtainable.

Messrs. Chatto intend to issue a new series of two-shilling novels, in paper boards, during the coming year. They are almost the only leading firm who now send out fiction in this form. The two-shilling novel has not, perhaps, the vogue it once had, but it still enjoys considerable favor. The books to be included in the present series are, of course, novels which have already appeared at a higher price. Among the author who occur in the programme are Mrs. Lynn Linton, Mr. Clark Russell, Sir Walter Besant, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Grant Allen, and Mr. Robert Buchanan.

Mr. Edward Jenks's work on law and politics in the Middle Ages will be published by Mr. Murray early in January. Mr. Jenks was a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and is Reader in English Law at Oxford. His book is somewhat on the lines which Sir Henry Maine pursued—he treats of the origins of English laws and customs. His subjects, broadly stated, include "State," the Administration of Justice, and Land Settlement.

Two Australasian professors have written a text-book of zoology, which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish. They are Professor Jeffery Parker, of Dunedin, and Professor Haswell, of Sydney. The work runs to a couple of volumes, but it is strictly adapted to the needs of the beginner. Zoology is discussed in such a manner that the reader need not have been equipped with any previous knowledge of the subject. Special attention is called to the illustrations of which there are more than a thousand. For the most part these are original, and are the work of a brother of Professor Parker, Mr. M. J. Parker.

It is hoped that two more volumes of Spurgeon's biography may be got out in the course of the coming year. Mrs. Spurgeon and Mr. Harrald are at present at work upon the first of these, which finds Spurgeon firmly established in London. He became pastor of New Park-street Chapel, Southwark, and soon it could not contain his congregations. Accordingly he was wont of a Sunday forenoon to preach in the Surrey music Hall, and in the evening at Exeter Hall. Meanwhile he still conducted the ordinary pastoral duties of New Park-street Chapel. Finally, the Metropolitan Tabernacle was built for him.

"The Athenæum" of Dec. 30 contained the following:—To-day, being the seventieth birthday of the "Athenæum," furnishes a fitting opportunity to recall the history of the paper in its early days, so much has happened in the years that have elapsed since the journal started that such a retrospect has an historic interest. Wordsworth and Coleridge, Scott and Byron, Shelley and Keats, Moore and Rogers, were in 1828 the chief figures in the literature of this country. Now they seem the heroes of a past age which is separated from us by a great gulf. Between them and us sprang up and flourished Tennyson, Browning, and Matthew Arnold, who have become to the present generation what Wordsworth and Shelley were to their fathers—classics of English literature, whose immortality is beyond question, although their exact places in the hierarchy of poets may be still open to dispute. It is interesting to look back, and some of our readers may like to be reminded what was the tone adopted by the journal in criticising the great writers of the first quarter of the present century. Our contemporary proceeds to give some examples of this tone. We wish the "Athenæum" many happy returns of the day.

A Welsh booklet, of a decidedly iconoclastic tone, has just been issued from the Quixote Press, 9 Burghley-road, Hornsey, N. The title is "Yr Hen Gorph yn Llundain," and it is certain to create a lively interest in Welsh religious circles, and probably evoke sharp criticism from the Welsh Press. "Yr Hen Gorph" of course, is the Welsh Calvinistic body, and the author, who veils his identity under the pen-name of the "Spirit of Llywelyn," claims to have come into possession of a number of extraordinary letters alleged to have been sent by the secretary of one of the C.M. churches in London to a member, and these together with the author's criticisms, from the bulk of the book.

M. E. Billard is at work on a volume in which he proposes to trace at length the history of the popular songs of France.—Under the title "La Peintre: Traite de Peinture," M. Camille Bellanger has written a guide to the art of painting for popular and general use. M. Camille Bellanger, two of whose works are in the Luxembourg Museum, is an annual exhibitor at the Paris Salon.—M. Roger Marx, the well-known art critic, is editing a volume dealing with the French engravers of coins and medals from Benjamin Duvivier who flourished towards the close of the last century, to the artists of the present day, such as Chaplain and Roty. Besides the historical and biographical part, the work contains a notice upon the art of engraving on precious stones during the present century, and a series of practical hints for collectors of modern medals. The book is to be a fine quarto volume, illustrated by heliogravure and similigravure.

M. A. de Champeaux, librarian of the Union Centrale des Arts Decoratifs, is preparing a volume treating of decorative art as exemplified in the monuments of old Paris.—The late M. Reveilhac, the well-known bibliophile, was engaged at the time of his death in preparing a beautifully-illustrated edition of a work by the Duc de Broglie: "La Journee de Fontenoy." This volume, the issue of which has been taken up by the Librairie des Amateurs, is to appear immediately. The illustrations, consisting of steel engravings, are due to M.M. Adolphe and Alphonse Lalauze M. Alphonse Lalauze is one of Detaille's most talented people.—M. Geo. Bonnerin, who has made a special study of the French penitentiary system in about to publish a first volume, dealing with his investigations. "Les Prisons de Paris" is the title of the book, which is to contain a number of illustrations by F Seguin. M. Pierre Veber, the author of "Maitresse d'Esthete," has a new novel in the press, Title, "L'Aventure."

Mr. Marriott Watson's new volume of stories, "The Heart of Miranda," will be published by Mr. Lane in January.—On the 13th of the month Messrs. Chatto will publish Mrs. Croker's story, "Miss Balmain's Past."—Another volume of Mr. Nimmo's popular edition of the Border Scott will be ready this week. It is The "Antiquary"—Mrs. Fraser's story, "A Chapter of Accidents," will appear among Messrs. Macmillan's earliest publications.—A Napoleonic novel, translated from the Swedish of Malling, is about to be published by Mr. Heinemann. It is entitled "A Romance of the First Cousul."—Miss Catherine Douglas King has written a volume of tales about children, which Mr. Lane will publish under the title "The Child who will never Grow Old."

Mr. Crockett's new romance, "The Red Axe" begins this week in the "Graphic."—Mr. Barre's forthcoming sequel to Sentimental Tommy (the New York "Critic" says) will be called "Celebrated Tommy"—A group of Ian Maclaren's stories (says the New York "Critic") have been made into a play by Mr. James Mac-Arthur and Mr. Tom Hall.—"The Love Story of a Plain Woman," by Barry Pain, begins in the "Young Man" for January.—Dr. Gordon Stables has just finished a story with the title Annie o'the Banks o' Dee. No doubt it is the Scottish Dee that gives the local color, Dr Gordon Stables being a Northern Scotsman.—One of Messrs. Jarrold's early books will be the history of Hungarian literature, which Dr. Emil Reich has been engaged upon. Dr. Reich is, of course, a Hungarian.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB COTTON.

THE final report on the cotton crop of the Punjab for the year 1897 reads as under:—

The total area under cotton as now ascertained is 1,128,400 acres, against a similar total of 1,176,700 acres last year. This is nearly 2 per cent. less than the estimate made at the end of September last and over 4 per cent. below the area of 1896. Except in a few districts in the centre and the north of the Province the rains were late and the earlier showers were insufficient. This, coupled with the fact that the agriculturists were striving to put as much land under food crops as possible, caused a great contraction in the cotton sowings. Hissar and Karnal are the only two districts in the Delhi Division which happened to receive a favourable fall of rain at sowing time, and there the area has considerably increased. In the other parts of the Division conditions were not so favourable. In the Jullundur Division Kangra is the only district which shows an increase—90 per cent. over the area of last year. Of the other districts Ludhiana has fared worst, owing to want of seasonable rain, and returns only 48 per cent. of last year's area. In the Lahore Division, on the other hand, Amritsar is the only district which shows a considerable decrease. In the Rawalpindi Division Shahpur suffered from heavy rain and excessive inundations in the Jhelum, and Sialkot from insufficient rain. In all the other districts, notably in Gujranwala and Rawalpindi, there is an increase due to early rains which helped the sowings. The decrease in Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ghazi Khan is reported to be due to the fact that owing to famine and the heavy demands of the Commissariat Department the prospects of remunerative prices for food-grains caused a restriction of the area under cotton. Before the year 1893 the area returned in the final forecasts did not include the failed crops, and therefore a comparison of the present figures with the averages of the preceding five and ten years as given in the accompanying statement is not very instructive. The following table, compiled from the records in this office shows the area under cotton on irrigated and unirrigated lands for the five years commencing from 1893:—

Year.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
1893	509,800	474,800	954,700
1894	561,400	563,100	1,124,500
1895	814,100	816,200	1,161,200
1896	821,700	355,000	1,176,700
Average of 4 years	634,350	477,425	1,111,775
1897	781,000	347,400	1,128,400

The total area this year is thus about 1·5 per cent below the average, but the unirrigated area has fallen off by as much as 27 per cent. and is more that 2 per cent. less than the area of 1896, which was one of the worst years ever known for unirrigated sowings.

Yield.—In the last year's report it was stated that the striking feature of the harvest was the inadequacy of the yield compared with the large area sown. This year matters are quite otherwise. The total outturn is estimated at 223,947 bales against 204,806 bales last year, the average outturn per area being 80 lbs. against 69·5 lbs. Thus, although the area of the year snows a falling-off of over 4 per cent., the yield is more than 9 per cent. above that of the past year and 1·5 per cent. over the average of the past four years. In Sialkot, Gujranwala and Jhelum the crop suffered from insect pests, while locusts are reported to have caused some damage in Rawalpindi. In parts of Jullundur the crop suffered from want of rain and prevalence of high winds. The late rain in Jhang, Montgomery and Lahore had a prejudicial effect on the yield as it promoted the growth of wood and prevented the pods ripening in time. In Ludhiana, Gujrat and Shahpur the yield may be said to be much below the average. In the remaining districts it is reported good to average or a little below average.

Prices.—In the Delhi District the price of cotton was 8 seers per rupee from December to the middle of January when it fell to 9 seers. It remained at that figure up to the end of June, when there was a sudden rise which culminated in a rate of 6 seers at the end of August. The price then fell to 9 seers, since when there has been no change. In Amritsar the rate remained practically stationary at 8 3-4 seers up to the middle of April. It rose to 8½ seers at the end of that month and to 7 3-4 seers in June, where it remained steady up to the middle of August. It then fell to 8¼ seers and again to 8 3-4 seers in October, which is the present price.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

The final report on the indigo crop of the Punjab for the year 1897. (Only 7 out of 31 districts are dealt with) reads:—In the first forecast of this year's indigo crop the area was estimated to be 120,700 acres and in the second 130,600 acres. The universal demand for food-grains caused by the prevailing scarcity does not appear to have been sufficiently appreciated, and the actual area has been ascertained to be only 109,600 acres. This figure is 19·2 per cent. above the average of the last five years, but it is less by 25,000 acres or 19·6 per cent. than that of 1896. The only district which returns an increase is Montgomery, where the area under indigo has extended by 8 per cent, owing to the improvement in the working of the canals. In the other six districts the area has fallen from 8 (Muzaffargarh) to 70·5 per cent. (Hissar). The chief reason has been the tendency to neglect the cultivation of non-edible staples in favour of food-grains. The dislocation in commercial circles caused by the plague in Bombay and Karachi and the depression of the indigo trade during the cold weather of 1896-97 have also contributed to bring about this result. The outturn of seed is put at 9,485,800 seers, a decline of more then 27 per cent. compared with 1896, while the decrease in dye amounts to 15 per cent. But the yield of seed and dye exceeds the averages of the past five years by 16 and 9 per cent, repectively. The crop suffered from the attacks of insects in Montgomery and Dera Ghazi Khan and from excessive wet in Muzaffargarh. Elsewhere the yield was good, and in the Palwal Tahsil of the Gurgaon District it is considerably above the average.

PUNJAB RAPE-SEED.

The first forecast of rapeseed crop of the Punjab for the year 1897-98. (Twenty out of thirty-one districts are dealt with):—The area estimated to have been sown with rapeseed up to the end of November is returned as 1,169,400 acres, as compared with 515,300 acres as ultimately ascertained last year. There is thus an increase of 127 per cent. over the figures of 1896-97. The season last year was, however, most unfavourable, and this comparison with the fact that agriculturists were anxious to secure as large an area as possible with the help of the available artificial irrigation resulted in a very poor crop. The rainfall has been very favourable this year, except in Sialkot, Gujranwalla, Hazara and parts of Peshawar where it is reported to be insufficient, and the young crops are reported to be generally in good condition.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

The first forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1897-98:—According to the district estimates now received the total area sown with wheat up to the end of November was 7,175,700 acres, or 8 per cent. over the area finally returned last year. Sowings, however, continue to be made in December, especially on wet lands, and in certain tracts even in the first part of January. To obtain, therefore, a fair idea of the probable increase in cultivation, the figures now returned should be compared with the first forecast of last year. This is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
1896-97	2,891,900	2,454,800	5,346,700
1897-98	3,657,700	3,520,000	7,175,700

The irrigated area has thus risen by 26 per cent. and the unirrigated by over 43 per cent., the total increase amounting to one million and eighty-two thousand acres, or over 34 per cent. Delhi is the only district which returns an estimate less than the first forecast of the past year. The largest increase is in the district of Hissar where the distress was most acute during the famine, but which has this year received most favourably distributed autumn rain. Sialkot, Gujranwala, Hazara and parts of Peshawar did not receive sufficient rain in August and September, and their wheat sowings on dry lands have contracted, especially in the first-named district, which returns only 56 per cent. of the uncultivated area ultimately ascertained last year. The condition of the young crops is reported to be good, except in Hazara where rain is urgently wanted, and the prospects are excellent. If the usual showers of winter rainfall at the proper time, we shall have a very good yield with a very small area of failed crops.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

The final report on the sesamum (til) crop of the Punjab for the year 1897 [Only 16 out of 31 districts are dealt with.]:—The total area under sesamum, as finally ascertained in the past kharif, was 195,400 acres; but for purposes of comparison 20,000 acres should be deducted, being the area returned for the Thanesar Tahsil which has now been transferred to Karnal from a district (Umballa) which is not dealt with in this report; so that the true area of the 16 selected districts was 175,400 acres against 223,400 acres sown in 1896. There is thus a decrease of 48,000 acres or 21 1-5 per cent. compared with the figure for the preceding year. The largest decrease has occurred in the Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh Districts, amounting to 41,400 acres, and is due to the fact that the inundations in the Indus did not subside in time to allow of the usual area being sown with sesamum. The large increase sown in Karnal is not real, as the figures of the Thanesar Tahsil have, for the first time, been included in this return as remarked above. The decrease in other districts is due partly to the late arrival of the monsoon and partly to the desire on the part of agriculturists to reserve as large an area as possible for food-grains. The yield is estimated to be 459,679 cwts., or, excluding the yield of Thanesar, 388,254 cwts, against 427,587 cwts. of the preceding year. This is only 9 per cent. below the yield of 1895, although the area has fallen off by over 21 per cent. Last year the crop was pronounced to be "decidedly poor one as regards yield," the average outturn being about 107 seers per acre. The average yield this year is about 132 seers per acre, but, as the districts which sow the largest area of Sesamum estimate the outturn to be poor or below average, the crop generally speaking is below the average.

INDIGO.

Final General Memorandum on the Indigo Crop of the season 1897:—

This summary includes the reports received from Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Madras. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, according to the report published on the 21st October (the latest received), about 377,000 acres were sown, an area which is greatly in excess of the average. The yield was estimated to amount to 37,500 cwt., being 13 per cent. above the average.

In Bengal, Madras, and the Punjab the season has been generally unfavourable and the crop poor. The area sown in these provinces and the yield, as far as reported are approximately:—

	Acres	Cwt
Average	1,289,000	153,000
1896	1,172,000	128,000
1897	1,004,000	113,400

The total area and yield for all the provinces in which indigo is extensively grown are about 1,381,000 acres and 151,000 cwt. The exports of indigo from the chief ports in each of the last five years were (in cwts.):—

	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
From Calcutta	61,637	76,348	105,830	111,714	149,000
,, Madras	45,912	40,852	43,495	60,705	41,629
,, Bombay	14,838	9,823	7,453	7,330	8,647
,, Karachi	3,142	2,422	7,051	3,670	5,185

During the first eight months (April to November) of this year and the preceding three years, the exports were (in cwt.):—

1894-95	31,569
1895-96	43,437
1896-97	39,261
1897-98	33,812

The following paragraphs summarise the local reports:—In Bengal the area sown with indigo is now reported to have been smaller than the average, the contraction,—which is marked in Muzaffarpur, Nadia, Midnapur, Jessore, and Rajshahi,—being due to insufficient rain at sowing time. The crop suffered greatly in Midnapur, Murshidabad, Saran, Champaran, and Purnea from the absence of seasonable rain, and in Jessore from heavy rain towards the end of the season, while in Champaran the second cuttings were particularly poor. The yield of indigo is estimated for Bihar at 27,935 cwt, and for Bengal at 22,647 cwt, against 27,716 cwt and 11,687 cwt, as estimated by Messrs. William Moran and Co. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture considers that the estimate of that firm is more correct, though a large quantity of indigo produced and used for local consumption in Bengal does not come into the Calcutta markets. In the Madras Presidency the area sown with indigo is about 14 per cent. smaller than the average. The contraction is great in Kistna, Nellore, and the Deccan, being due not so much to the deficiency of seasonable rain as to the replacement of indigo by food crops. The crop was reported to be in good condition, though more rain was needed in places at date of report. The yield is estimated at about 45,500 cwt., which is nearly 25 per cent. less than the average. In the Punjab the area sown in the seven important indigo growing districts is 19·2 per cent. more than the average. The yield is estimated at 17,392 cwt., being about 9 per cent. above the average.

RICE-CROP PROSPECTS, 1897-98.

The following is a Summary of the District Officers reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 31st December 1897 in the 14th chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma. The total area under paddy cultivation is now reported as 5,528,837 acres or 4,469 acres more shan the estimate given last month and 304,775 acres more than the actuals of last year. Reaping is now approaching completion. There are no material changes from last month. It is now estimated that there will be available for export 1,900,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 32,203,400 cwts. of cleaned rice.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH OF JANUARY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M ° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS	Pressure at 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·201	SE	1	73·0	46·2	62	...	...	+0·19
Sirsa	30·188	ESE	2	78·2	43·2	57	...	0·01	−0·29
Delhi	30·193	Calm	2	74·7	44·5	72	...	...	−0·80
Agra	30·190	Calm	3	79·6	46·8	72	...	...	−0·47
Cawnpore	30·190	Calm	2	77·2	43·0	74	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·184	Calm	1	75·7	44·0	83	...	...	−1·01
Jhansi	30·138	WSW	1	80·0	51·7	38	...	...	−0·54
Jacobabad	30·996	E	1	83·0	45·5	65	...	0·36	+0·02
Karachi	30·992	NE	4	83·4	55·4	40	...	...	−0·61
Joypore	30·189	NNE	3	82·0	51·7	34	...	...	−0·60
Ajmere	30·40	Calm	1	80·9	42·4	76	...	...	−0·56
Deesa	30·112	E	7	82·2	49·6	32	...	...	−0·25
Ahmedabad	30·092	ENE	3	91·1	53·2	33	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·097	N	6	89·3	54·9	19	...	...	−0·10
Rajkot	30·083	E	4	89·9	54·0	18	...	...	−0·40
Ghadeehi	30·066	SW	5	90·5	52·7	35	...	...	...
Veraval	30·021	NE	6	92·1	64·3	26	...	...	...
Naunuah	30·193	NE	5	89·2	44·4	34	...	...	−0·53
Indore	30·192	Calm	1	82·8	46·6	59	...	...	−0·80
Sangor	30·181	ESE	6	78·7	50·6	31	...	...	−1·80
Jubulpore	30·204	SE	2	76·9	39·4	63	...	...	−1·53
Roha and Bagabad	30·186	Calm	1	81·2	45·8	63	...	...	−1·47
Khandwa	30·186	Calm	1	87·2	46·1	45	...	...	−1·17
Raipur	30·181	NE	4	87·3	54·0	53	...	...	−1·36
Nagpur	30·167	NNW	4	85·3	51·7	40	...	...	−1·90
Amraoti	30·140	ESE	3	87·1	57·8	31	...	...	−1·67
Akola	30·185	Calm	2	88·5	45·2	44	...	...	−2·11
Sirat	30·119	E	4	94·6	59·6	44	...	...	−0·19
Malegaon	30·152	WNW	3	87·4	46·5	68	...	...	−1·17
Bombay	30·031	ENE	9	88·9	70·0	63	...	...	−0·88
Poona	30·188	Calm	7	88·9	50·0	40	...	...	−1·63
Ahmednagar	30·136	WSW	4	86·3	52·6	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	30·147	ESE	4	88·3	51·7	41	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·196	Calm	3	89·2	56·1	26	...	...	−1·86
Ratnagiri	30·001	E	5	93·5	69·9	25	...	...	−0·71
Belgaum	30·055	ESE	10	86·2	58·9	29	...	...	−2·29
Goa	30·020	SE	8	89·0	68·3	45	...	...	...
Karwar	30·013	E	4	90·3	63·6	50	...	...	−2·32
Mangalore	29·968	ESE	3	90·8	65·9	51	...	...	−3·66
Calicut	29·938	ESE	5	88·8	68·0	68	...	2·10	−4·25
Cochin	29·961	NE	L	89·1	67·2	67	...	4·90	−4·80
Bangalore	30·101	E	9	82·3	54·4	66	...	0·50	−3·77
Secunderabad	30·123	Calm	4	86·7	52·7	48	...	...	−2·06
Masulipatam	30·163	NNE	5	87·6	69·2	75	...	...	−3·19
Bellary	30·101	Calm	1	89·7	56·1	51	...	0·15	−2·20
Cuddapah	30·092	SE	L	90·0	62·4	68	...	3·41	−2·46
Madras	30·087	N	8	82·5	69·5	85	...	2·18	−2·35
Coimbatore	30·101	E	1	87·4	61·1	81	...	3·11	−1·87
Trichinopoly	30·061	C	3	88·0	63·9	76	...	3·15	−4·98
Negapatam	30·040	NE	10	89·4	70·0	81	...	9·01	−2·55
Colombo	29·981	ENE	6	87·5	68·0	79	...	21·33	+0·61
Aden	30·029	E	10	81·3	72·4	81	...	0·34	−0·63

In column 3 "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Delhi, the barometer has been steady, or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon, and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Ratnagiri, and 13 at Bangalore, Bombay and Deesa. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in Gujarat, Rajputana, Sind, and at Sirsa, Agra, Neemuch, Surat, Bombay and Ratnagiri, and the minimum 10° in defect at Jubbulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Surat, and the lowest 39° at Jubbulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy at Karachi and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather is fine and settled over the whole country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th January, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·993
Temperature of the Air	degree 77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·6
Dew Point	54·0
Relative humidity of Air	52
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degree 88·9
Minimum. do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·2
General Directions of wind*	NNW, ENE, W, WNW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 188

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

NOTICES.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1895. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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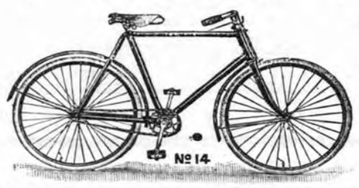

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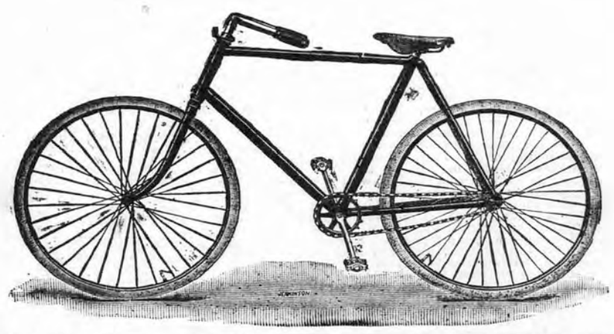

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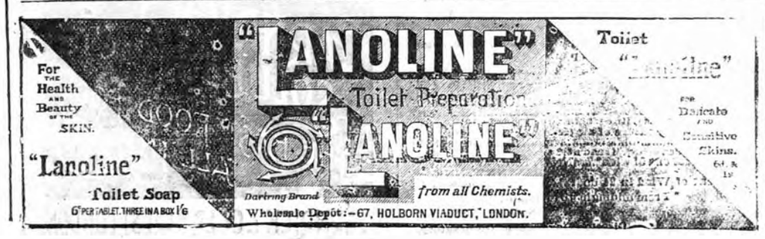

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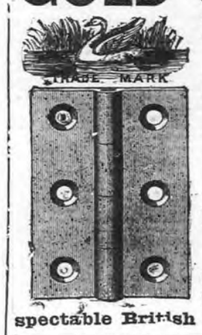

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